

BATTLE BEGUN AT LANGFANG, 40 MILES FROM PEKING, TO RESTORE REPUBLIC!

U. S. TRANSPORTS TWICE ATTACKED BY U-BOAT FLEET

Destroyers Conveying American Troops Drive Off Submarines After Battles

ONE DIVER IS SUNK

Several Others Believed To Have Been Sent Down By Ships' Fire

TORPEDOES MISS

Underwater Grenades Used By Warships Prove Effective

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 4.—It is officially announced that German submarines twice attacked in force the transports containing the First Expeditionary Force but were outfought by the American destroyers, at least one submarine being destroyed. "There is reason to believe that the accuracy of our fire sent others to the bottom. No American ship was hit nor life lost."

"For purposes of convenience the Expedition was divided into contingents, each including a naval escort designed to keep off raiders."

"In addition an ocean rendezvous was arranged with the American destroyers operating in European waters to afford protection in the danger-zone."

"The first attack was made late on the night of June 22. What gives it a peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were attacked at a point well on the west side of the rendezvous in a part of the Atlantic presumed to be free from submarines. The darkness prevented us counting the number of submarines gathered for what they deemed was slaughter. Our heavy gun-fire scattered the enemy, who launched at least five torpedoes."

Underwater Grenades Used

"The second attack was made a few days later against another contingent at a point beyond the rendezvous. Our destroyers not only held the submarines at a safe distance but their speed resulted in the sinking of at least one. Oil and wreckage covered the sea after a shot at a periscope. Our destroyers used grenades which are timed to explode at a certain distance under water."

"Protected by American destroyers and French warships, the contingent succeeded in joining the others at a French port."

"The whole nation will rejoice that so great a peril has been passed for the vanguard of men who are to fight our battles in France."

The Secretary for War has written thanking the Secretary of the Navy for "this auspicious beginning," laying stress on the cordiality and co-operation existing between the two services."

Parliament Files U. S. Flag

London, July 4.—The King has ordered the American flag to be flown over the Houses of Parliament today.

Paris, July 4.—A battalion of American troops has arrived to participate in the Independence Day celebrations.

South African Leader Opposes Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, July 3.—Hertzog, the leader of the Dutch party opposing the Government, repudiates all responsibility for the republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed conference at Philadelphia which was intended to further the movement. It is understood that the conference will be abandoned.

The Weather

Rain and cooler. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.4 and the minimum 72.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 79.9 and 69.5.

French Aviator Falls Five More Aeroplanes



CAPT. GEORGES GUYNER.

Captain Georges Guynemer, most famous of all aviators, who has added to his already remarkable record by bringing down five more German aeroplanes, two in one minute. The Captain is now credited with having destroyed forty-three enemy aeroplanes, and fifty-seven others are believed to have fallen to earth behind the German lines.

ANOTHER POTATO RIOT BREAKS OUT IN HOLLAND

Battles Fought In Street With Police, One Being Killed And Others Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 3.—There has been another potato demonstration here in which windows were broken and potato storehouses and a jewelry shop plundered. The mounted police were compelled to fire in the air. The demonstrators dispersed on receiving a promise from the Minister of the Interior that he would receive a deputation from them.

Later reports state that the potato riots were much more serious than was thought. Crowds looted potatoes from barges and railway trucks and battles occurred in the streets with the police. Soldiers came up but the crowds were defiant. Women bared their breasts and dared the soldiers to shoot. Eventually the soldiers fired, killing one person and injuring many. Three policemen were seriously injured.

A section of soldiers who refused to fire on the potato rioters were marched off by their officer amid the cheers of the crowd.

The market was guarded by troops yesterday and the disturbances were not renewed.

Most of the dockers have struck as a protest against the method of distributing potatoes and the builders' laborers are striking in sympathy.

The burgomaster has prohibited open-air meetings.

BAN ON POTATOES LIFTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—The Food Controller, Lord Rhonda, has abolished the potato restriction in restaurants.

Another Bomb Plot Reported In Sweden

Officials Investigating New German Conspiracy In Which Several Are Already Arrested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, July 3.—The authorities are investigating another bomb plot in connection with which a Swedish officer and his alleged accomplices have been arrested.

The Government denies the allegation made by the Socialist leader, Dr. Branting, that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs is implicated.

Britain And Russia Discuss Peace Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil said that communications are proceeding between Great Britain and Russia regarding the proposed Conference of the Allies on terms of peace.

18,000 Germans Captured By Russians in Two Days Of Renewed Offensive

Evacuation of Berezany Begun by Teutons as Attacking Forces Close in on Three Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, July 3.—The enemy is reported to be evacuating Berezany, which is being invested from three sides.

Koniukhy is situated ten miles from Berezany.

Units belonging to four Russian armies are co-operating in the advance in Galicia, which covers a front of approximately twenty miles.

An official communique says that in the fighting Sunday and Monday the Russians captured 300 officers, 18,000 men, 29 guns and 33 machine guns.

The All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates appeals to everybody to support the Russian offensive by doing everything to help the army. It urges the soldiers in the rear to prepare to reinforce those in the front line.

Meanwhile the Government appeals to the navy "in the danger which threatens Russia" to emulate the army and prove that liberty has not weakened it.

London, July 3.—(By wireless) The German official communique this evening reports:

There have been lively artillery actions between the Stockhold and the Narajowka.

New and strong Russian attacks in the region of Berezany failed with heavy losses.

London, July 4.—London and Paris have been emboldened while Petrograd is ablaze with enthusiasm at the resumption of the Russian offensive. It is already a brilliant success, with the promise of a greater to follow.

Demonstrations in favor of the war and of the Allies are now being held in Petrograd for the first time since the revolution. The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Buchanan, and Mr. Arthur Henderson had to

appear on the balcony of the British Embassy in reply to the cheering of the demonstrators.

It is recognized in London and Paris that a battle has now begun which will probably take weeks to reach its conclusion. The first staggering blow on a front of 20 miles has been dealt at General Brusiloff's old antagonist, General von Bothmer.

The General commanding the Russian forces is General Goutor, the young officer who recently succeeded General Gourko. There are indications that the battle is spreading northwards. A German official communique already announces increased fighting activity between the Baltic and the River Pripiet, while from Petrograd comes the news that the Russian advance guard has recrossed the River Stockhod in the direction of Kovel after a mine explosion and then a surprise attack which captured the Austrian trenches.

The Germans are alarmed to find that the Russians are well-equipped. The German defences in the hilly and wooded area around Berezany included special redoubts which required a long hammering with artillery before an attack was possible.

It is noteworthy that the Russian communique mentions as gallant attackers a Finnish Division and a Brigade of Czechs and Slovaks. The latter are believed to have been formerly in the Austrian Service. M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has ordered them to be decorated with red cockades and specially styled the "Eyes of July" regiments.

The Russian offensive has already affected the Austrian pressure on the Italian Front and its extension northwards is bound to relieve the pressure on the Anglo-French Front.

Greece Gives Pledge To Fight For Serbia

Venezelos Telegraphs Premier First Act Will Be To Fulfill Treaty Obligations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, July 3.—Telegrams have been exchanged between M. Pashitch, the Premier of Serbia, and M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier. The latter says that the Greek nation is now free and considers that its first care is to faithfully execute the obligations of its alliance with Serbia.

London, July 4.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Russian Government for military reasons had requested the withdrawal of the Russian contingent from the Piraeus.

He stated that Constantine had not undertaken not to participate in military operations against the Allies.

27 BODIES RECOVERED FROM SCENE OF RIOT

Race War In East St. Louis Now Under Control Of Military

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 3.—The casualties in the race riots at East St. Louis will probably never be known as many persons have been incinerated. Up to the present the bodies of 24 negroes and three whites have been recovered. The situation appears to be in hand.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuni M. July 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru July 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishiima M. July 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 22

Hindenburg Pays Visit To Austrian Emperor

Accompanied By General Ludendorff, He Has Audience At Army Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 3.—It is announced from Berlin that Marshal von Hindenburg and Quartermaster General Ludendorff have arrived at Austrian Headquarters and have had an audience with the Emperor.

Simultaneously the Austrian and German papers publish a statement inspired by von Hindenburg and obviously designed for Austrian consumption in which he says:

"Victory is ours if we hold out till our submarines have done their work. They will soon force our enemies to make peace. The latter know this hence they continue their hopeless attacks."

The statement concludes "Our alliance with Austria is unshakable."

Argentine Ship Sunk Outside The Warzone

Attacked By Gunfire Of Submarine After It Proves Neutral Nationality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—It is learned officially that the Argentine steamer Toro (1,141 tons) was sunk by gunfire outside the German warzone in the Atlantic on June 22. Evidence of the nationality of the steamer was demonstrated to the German submarine commander prior to the sinking of the vessel, which was carrying a cargo of wool destined for Switzerland.

A French steamer picked up fourteen of the crew in a lifeboat and the captain and the remainder of the crew landed in port on July 2.

Copenhagen, July 3.—Several Swedish trawlers have been sunk by German submarines recently.

In A Captured German Trench



CAPTURED GERMAN TRENCH. INTERNATIONAL.

Bodies of dead German soldiers lying in a trench captured by some of General Nivelle's troops during the recent fighting on the western front.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON WIDE FRONT REPULSED

Violent and Repeated Attacks On French By Special Shock Troops Fail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 4.—The German offensive issued this afternoon reports: Yesterday evening the Germans attempted a strong offensive which was prolonged the whole night long against the whole of our positions north of Joux as far as the eastern edge of California Plateau.

On this immense front they launched violent and repeated attacks with large forces.

Special assaulting troops directed their efforts principally east of Froimont Farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Polcaudalls and also on Casemans Plateau and California Plateau.

The defeat of the enemy was complete and his losses very heavy.

Our fire almost annihilated the assaulting waves, especially in the region of Cerny and California Plateau. At some points where the Germans gained a footing at the first impact our counter-attacks victoriously repulsed the enemy, who was unable to retain a single meter of our positions.

There were fairly great reciprocal artillery actions in the region of Hill 304.

Aerial Activity on British Front

London, July 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

There have been considerable reciprocal artillery bombardments in the region of Ypres.

The enemy made a raid southeastward of La Ventie. Hostile aerial activity shows a marked increase. Our aeroplanes participated in successful artillery bombardments and bombing raids. Four German aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down. One of ours is missing.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery at numerous points of the Front.

Docks and Depots Bombed

The Admiralty announces: On the night of the second-third we carried out raids on the docks at Bruges and the ammunition depots at Lightervelde. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results. Our machines returned.

Paris, July 3.—The official communique issued this evening reports: There has been considerable artillery activity north of St. Quentin, on the left of the Meuse towards Hill 304, and in Champagne in the Mont Cornillet and Mont Teton sectors.

AIR RAID ON BRITAIN COSTS ELEVEN LIVES

At Least Twelve Planes Attack Harwich From North But Are Driven Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—The Press Bureau announces:

Twelve to fourteen aeroplanes attacked Harwich from the north-east this morning. According to the latest reports eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured. Slight material damage was done. Our anti-aircraft guns broke up the enemy's formation. Low-lying clouds rendered the visibility bad. Our aircraft engaged the raiders, who turned out to sea without attempting to penetrate inland. The raid lasted a few minutes.

A later report of the Press Bureau announces that according to the latest figures the casualties at Harwich total eleven persons killed and thirty-six injured.

Huge War Profits By Shipowners Shown

Bonar Law Replies To Complaints By Citing Unreasonable Returns On Investments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—In the House of Commons today, replying to complaints that the Government was ruining shipowners, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that it was absolutely disgraceful that any class in time of war was able to make such profits as he was about to disclose.

He invested £3,110 in fifteen companies, all connected with tramp steamers, and received interest totalling £3,623 in 1915 and £3,847 in 1916, exclusive of excess profits. One steamer was sold or sunk. He had invested £200 in that ship and besides handsome dividends received further payment of £1,000.

British Cotton Trade Accepts Regulation

Wants Government To Provide Ships To Bring Raw Product From Abroad

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—The cotton trade is very satisfied with Government control. The opinion is generally expressed that as there is plenty of cotton abroad the Government should make a big effort to provide ships to fetch it so as to keep the 300 cotton mills employing 300,000 hands going.

TSAO KUN MASSES 10,000 TROOPS FOR ATTACK ON CHANG

Tuchun of Chihli Has Force At Liulih, 25 Miles From Peking

RAILWAY IS HELD

At Least Two Expeditions Moving Against Metropolis From Different Directions

LEGATIONS ACTING

Foreigners Reported to Have Been Called Into Compounds by Ministers

At an early hour this morning a private telegram was received in Shanghai to the effect that foreigners in Peking had been ordered into the legation quarters.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 5.—A thousand of Chang Hsun's troops and 3,000 of the 13th Division from the Summer Palace, with artillery, have occupied positions astride the Peking-Hankow Railway at Paomachang, near the race-course four miles from Peking, ready to oppose General Tsoo Kun's troops, who have reached Liulih. It is reported that the latter number 10,000. Fighting in this direction seriously endangers Peking.

Meanwhile it is reported that hostilities have already begun at Langfang, on the Peking-Tientsin Railway, between General Chang Hsun's troops and the advance guards of the opposing forces.

After a meeting today the Diplomatic Body sent a warning to the authorities that the Protocol of 1901 required the maintenance of free traffic on the railway from Peking to Shanhaikwan.

Railway communication has been interrupted at Langfang, half-way to Tientsin, pending the concentration of forces against the Government. All trains have been held up since last night.

Two Expeditions On Way

According to the Chinese press in Shanghai, the Republican army is advancing in two batches, one on the east, along the Pukow Line, led by General Tsoo Kun and the other on the west, along the Hankow line, under the command of Tuan Chih-kwei. Troops under Tsoo Kun have already begun an artillery duel with those of Chang Hsun at Langfang, while those under Tuan commenced their march last night.

General Tsoo Kun has invited Tsuchun Chang Hui-chi of Shantung to march against Peking and requested Ni Shih-chung of Anhui to check any activity of Chang's troops at Hsuehowfu. Fighting has already commenced between the Hsuehowfu soldiers and those of Feng Kuo-chang at Fengpu.

A small band of the pig-tailed troops arrived at Tschow Wednesday and took possession of the arsenal there. There was no resistance on the part of the guards. Military Governor Chang Hui-chi has despatched a full regiment to regain the arsenal are reported.

Feng Selecting Cabinet

Telegrams were awaited in Shanghai last night announcing the selection of a cabinet by Feng Kuo-chang, who is about to declare himself formally the acting President of China and to set up the provisional government in Nanking.

Feng yesterday was supposed to be choosing the personnel of his cabinet. Although there are outspoken protests from the radical wing of the Kuomintang against Feng's assumption of control, the majority are accepting the situation as best for the present. Their final decision will depend for a great deal upon the sort of men who are in the cabinet Feng selects.

Even more will depend on whether President Li Yuan-hung is actually allowed to leave Peking and on where he goes. It has now become publicly known that the Navy has sent cruisers to bring the President down south. If he should come

to Shanghai, then Peng would not have as his ground for assuming the Presidency the disability of the President.

Much, also, hinges on the state of relations between Peng and Tuan Chi-jui. Peng will declare himself President, but Tuan is marching on Peking. And if Tuan does succeed in driving Chang Hsun from the capital, Peng's pretensions will depend largely on his consent.

CHANG'S OFFICERS ARRESTED CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Tientsin, July 5.—General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, is actively supporting the republic. His troops today stopped the northbound Pukow train at Machang station and arrested and detained about twenty of Chang Hsun's officers, who suffered marked indignities.

Chang Hsun Is Traitor

Feng And Tuan Declare

Eight criminal charges are made against Chang Hsun by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui in their joint circular telegram throughout the Republic yesterday. The full text of their message reads:—

"The fate of the nation was at stake when Chang Hsun inaugurated his treacherous movement. We, Kuo-chang and Chi-jui, have before this date separately called the nation to punish him for his crimes, but let us examine into his conduct.

"Firstly, The Republic has been in existence for six years, established and maintained by public will, yet Chang Hsun alone dares to overthrow it.

"Secondly, the danger of the imperial Manchurian family is now great. The privileges extended to the family will now cease to be effective. Chang Hsun thus betrays the Ta Ching Dynasty.

"Thirdly, the members of the royal clan are opposed to the restoration and so are the tutors and adviser of the young emperor, but Chang Hsun forced the child to ascend the throne amidst protest. Such treason to his master is never surpassed in history!

"Fourthly, he handles governmental affairs like child's play, placing the youthful ruler on the throne at will and distributing falsified memoranda to deceive the world. The most wicked in history could not have accomplished these acts.

"Fifthly, he vowed to his colleagues that he would support the Republic with all his power. Yet at one stroke he sold his soul and committed perjury.

"Sixthly, he attempted to deceive the whole world by falsifying petitions alleged to be filed by the President and Peng Kuo-chang, infringing on our personal rights and blackening our names.

"Seventhly, pig-tailed troops mutilate the civilians of Peking. Brigands and vagabonds are being recruited by him to guard the gates of the Metropolis, while the residents of the city live in intense excitement.

"Eighthly, the Republic was recognised by the world powers upon its establishment. Now it is destroyed, our friends are indignant, alarmed and suspicious, some of them desiring to interfere.

"These are the eight more conspicuous crimes. There are innumerable other offences, Kuo-chang, being entrusted by the people with heavy responsibilities, must only exist or die with the Republic, while Chi-jui, although having retired to hermitage, cannot content himself to look on.

"We therefore, have already mobilised our troops, organised our expedition for the clearance of the rebels and the demolishing of their dens. We trust that our colleagues will approve our action and join us in the campaign, so that the Republican flag may once more glorify our nation!"

Japan Concerned at Situation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, July 5.—Since the restoration started the public here have been following developments with the greatest interest. Opinions are divided concerning the ultimate issue among people of influence. Some are inclined to consider the restoration movement as premature. It is generally feared, however, that a new situation may arise seriously affecting the harmony and tranquillity of the Far East. The Japanese Government will doubtless continue to maintain strict impartiality and most carefully avoid even the semblance of interference in China's home politics, but there is no doubt the new situation is causing the greatest concern in Japan.

The newly organized High Commission on diplomatic affairs met at the Premier's residence on Monday evening. It is believed, in connection with the new situation in Peking.

Osaka, July 5.—The Asahi com-

menting on the revival of the Monarchy, urges that the same humanitarian spirit which prompted Japan to give shelter to President Li Yuan-hung shall be Japan's attitude towards China. It condemns the policy of standing by "like a telegraph pole."

The Mainichi is pessimistic concerning the future of the Monarchy. However it is not concerned whether there is a monarchy or a republic in China. The continual disturbances in that country are most unbearable. It urges great care on the part of the Japanese Government and warns against partiality or any step which might accelerate the disturbances.

Coup Successful, London Hears

London, July 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the great Chinese coup d'etat has so far been successful and there have been no disturbances in Peking. Imperial edicts are being issued with all the pomp and circumstance of older days. The Chinese Lunar Calendar has been restored and also the old criminal code and provincial titles, while a Council of Regency has been formed under General Chang Hsun.

Chekiang Wan's to Remove Tuchun Yang Shan-teh

(From the Chinese Press)

Ningpo is reported to be against its Tuchun, Yang Shan-teh. Attempts are being made to oust him. Although the latter has openly declared himself to be opposed to the monarchy, the long-standing ill-feeling of the provinces against the Peking governor has at last come to a head.

It is expected that General Koo Nal-ping, the regiment commander of that city, as well as the commanders of the first, second and fourth divisions stationed in the province will join in the campaign against Yang.

According to a circular telegram received last night, however, Yang Shan-teh informed the Republic that he has already organized a mixed brigade selected from the first, second and fourth divisions under his command and is ready to march against Peking as soon as Generals Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui are ready.

The cancellation of the monarchical movement without bloodshed is advocated by Tuchuns Chang Hui-chi of Shantung in a telegram to the Local Defence Commissioner, Lu Yung-hsian.

That the restoration of the Ta Ching monarchy will hasten the downfall of the states and cause the extinction of the Manchurian royal clan is the opinion of General Tsen Chen-hsuan expressed in a message to the imperial tutors of Hsuan Tung, Shih Shu, Chen Pao-shen and Liang Ting-fung. Even Yuan Shih-k'ai, said Tsen, failed to become emperor. How could the present monarchists, whose ability and intelligence could never match with those under Yuan, be able to succeed.

Navy Protests Game Played on the Fourth

Sailors Claim Reversed Decision Cost Them The Challenge Cup

Manager Jolldon of the Navy baseball team yesterday formally protested the Fourth of July game in which Shanghai was awarded the Challenge Cup. The protest is based on the decision allowing Clapp's score in the fifth inning.

The runner was at third when Wilhoit, the second man up, lifted a high sacrifice fly, Clapp coming in after the catch. The Navy contends that the field umpire ruled the run did not count as the runner had left the base before the catch and that this decision was reversed by Umpire-in-Chief Winters, the score making possible the tie which lasted until the 12th inning. The protest quotes the following two clauses from the rule book:

"With more than one base occupied, he (the umpire-in-chief) decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught."

"The field umpire makes all other decisions."

The matter is to be taken up by the baseball committee.

PRISONER CONFERENCE REACHES AGREEMENT

Anglo-German Meeting in Holland Provides Relief For Captives Of Both Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, July 5.—It is reported that the Anglo-German War Prisoner Conference has resulted in agreements which should prove very beneficial to combatant and civilian prisoners.

The result of the discussions, which included the extension of the system of internment in neutral countries, punishments and reprisals, has been to remove various misapprehensions.

Queen Wilhelmina received the British and German delegates in separate audiences on Saturday.

It is officially announced that Holland has offered to receive a maximum of 16,000 prisoners. The delegates received the offer with gratitude.

The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, presiding at the closing meeting of the Conference, dwelt on the conciliatory spirit of the negotiations, and reminded the delegates that the belligerents could always count on the assistance of Holland to bring them together for similar purposes.

Films to Illustrate Silk Expert's Talk

Mr. D. E. Douty To Lecture On Silk Culture At Y.M.C.A.

Tonight

A lecture on silk culture, illustrated by some fine motion picture films, will be given at the Y. M. C. A. at 8.30 this evening by Mr. D. E. Douty, general manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Co. and special representative of the Silk Association of America.

Mr. Douty has been in China for some time carrying on investigations with regard to improvements, both in quality and quantity, in silk production. Last night he was guest at a dinner given in his honor by the Silk Guild at the Chamber of Commerce, following which he gave his lecture to the members.

Tientsin Americans Form Association

Residents In And About The City Organise For Co-operation

The American Association of Tientsin has just been organized with a membership including practically all the Americans in and about that place. Officers representing each special interest in the locality, professional, business, missionary, the Y. M. C. A., U.S. Army and the Pei Yang University faculty, have been elected.

The purposes of the association as stated in the constitution are to provide collective expression of opinion by the American community on matters of general interest and to promote good-fellowship and co-operation between the Americans in Tientsin and in the Far East, and better understanding between them and other nationalities.

Col. H. C. Hale, commanding the 15th U. S. Infantry, and all his officers are members. Mr. Charles J. Fox, professor of political science at Pei Yang University, is secretary of the association.

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PLAN MANY EVENTS FOR FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

Parade, Military Review, Reception, Illuminations, Concerts In Observance of July 14

National celebrations are on a large scale this year and the plans formulated for the observance of July 14 indicate that the French demonstration will be of the same magnified type as the British and American holidays which have preceded it.

A torchlight procession and street illumination on the evening of July 13 will precede the next day's events. The parade, headed by the band, will start from the yard of the Municipal building on the Rue du Consulate and proceed to the French Bund, turning and stopping before the Consulate General, where the band will play the Marseillaise. The procession will then turn into Avenue Edward VII, turn in the Rue Montauban, and again into the Rue du Consulate, and march to the French Park. The band will play the national hymn once more and the demonstration will conclude. Streets and public and private buildings along the route are to be illuminated and decorated for the occasion.

At 7.45 on the morning of the 14th there is to be a review of troops and military exercises on the big lawn at the French Park. A detachment of the Allied Units of the S.V.C. will join with the French Volunteers for this feature.

The official reception at the French Consulate begins at 11:30. The Consul-General will speak and the usual program will be carried out.

In the evening will be a grand illumination and display of fireworks and a band concert at the Park, beginning at 9 o'clock. An open-air cinematograph exhibition will be another feature of the evening's entertainment and there will be a similar display of moving pictures for Chinese on the Boulevard de Montigny.

Dutch Cabinet Acts On British Warzone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 5.—An extraordinary Cabinet Council today considered the extension of the British danger-zone in the North Sea. The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that the British Government is giving attention to the matter.

News Brevities

Another Enemy Dividend Account application was heard by Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, yesterday. The motion was that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank be ordered to pay to Mrs. Edith Seitz, widow of the late Ferdinand Seitz, the sum of £1,279.95, dividends accrued on shares in a number of companies. Mr. Mossop appeared in behalf of the British Minister in Peking, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for Mrs. Seitz. The court indicated that it would issue the order.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., were defendant in the British Supreme Court yesterday in a case brought by the Yu Kong Opium hong, which claims delivery, or equivalent payment, on two chests of Patia opium. The defendants claim that the opium is in the bonded godowns under charge of the Chinese Customs, who will not allow its removal. Mr. Duncan McNeill, for the plaintiffs, claimed that the chests were duty paid and that the Customs have no authority to detain it. Mr. R. P. C. Master, for the defense, asked leave to file a defense and was ordered to do so within a week.

Inauguration ceremonies will be held Saturday at 4.30 p.m. for the China Red Cross Society's cholera hospital at 316 Tientsin Road, near the Louza Police Station.

Members of the China and Japan War Savings Association who do not possess pass books are requested to give their distinctive numbers when forwarding their July subscriptions to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Those having pass books should forward them with their remittances.

Two Indian deportations—those of Banta Singh and Ali Bohi—were ordered in the British Supreme Court yesterday, on certificates from the British Minister in Peking that in his opinion the accused were acting, or preparing to act, in "manner prejudicial to the defense of the Dominions." The cases of Banta Singh and Awer Singh, which were before the court last week, were adjourned once more to allow their statements to go to the Minister.

Further news of the wrecked China Merchants' steamer Anping, which struck a reef and sank at Eddy Island, near Weihaiwei, Monday night, was expected today, the company's steamer Tungwah having been sent to the scene. A corps of dock experts and divers are aboard the Tungwah. No lives were lost and most of the baggage was saved, the passengers being landed at Weihaiwei by the Tamsui. They are being taken on to Chefoo and Tientsin by the str. Tungchow and Koonshing.

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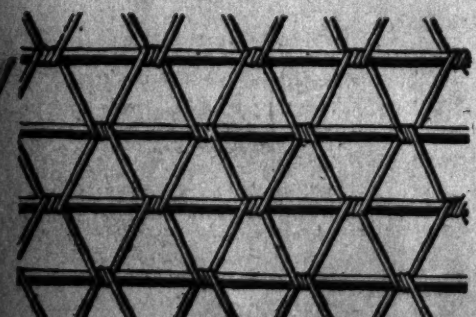
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WILSON EXHORTS THE STUDY OF CLASSICS

Roosevelt, Taft, and Bryce Also Join In Urging Value Of Latin And Greek

OPPOSE ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Conference At Princeton a Protest Against Proposed Lincoln School

Princeton, N. J., June 2.—The value of classical studies not only in making men more efficient at their life work, but still more in making their lives worth living, was the subject of nearly a score of addresses at a conference on classical studies in liberal education held here today. Called by Princeton University and arranged under the direction of Dean Andrew F. West of the Graduate College, the meeting assembled educators who told of the value of classical studies in universities and colleges, and in schools of law, medicine, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, physics, business, economics, architecture, and journalism. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge ended the day with an address on the general value of such studies.

The gathering was provoked by recent attacks made on Greek and Latin in the schools, culminating in the establishment by the Rockefeller General Education Board and the Teachers College of Columbia University of the Lincoln School, which is to open next Fall and which will exemplify the ideas of Dr. Abraham Flexner on scientific education of a more utilitarian tendency. Special trains from New York and Philadelphia brought to Princeton several hundred men and women, a large percentage of whom were classical teachers, including 171 members of the Latin Club of New York City, representatives of the Classical Associations of New England, the Atlantic States the Middle West, and the South. Classical Clubs of Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburgh, and members of the Faculties or Boards of Trustees of Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Vassar, the Catholic University of America, Pittsburgh, and Queen's College, Ontario. Two sessions were held in Alexander Hall, and in the noon interval the university entertained its guests at luncheon in the Graduate College. Several hundred Princeton students attended the afternoon meeting.

Classics Essential, Says Wilson

Scientists told of the value of knowledge of the classics in the appreciation of nomenclature and terminology. Newspapermen, engineers, and lawyers deplored the lack of precision in thought and expression, which a classical training can give. Practically all the speakers made as their principal point the value of the study of the literature and history of Greece and Rome in forming the deeper grounded appreciation of the higher side of the history of man. This argument was expressed in an opinion prepared for the conference by President Wilson, which reads: "We should have scant capital to trade on were we to throw away the wisdom we have inherited and seek our fortunes with the slender stock we ourselves have accumulated. This, it seems to me, is the real, the prevalent argument for holding every man we can to the intimate study of the ancient classics. What you cannot find a substitute for in the classics as literature; and there can be no first hand contact with that literature if you will not master the grammar and syntax which convey its subtle power. Your enlightenment depends on the company you keep. You do not know the world until you know the men who have possessed it and tried its ways before you were ever given your brief run upon it. And there is no sanity comparable with that which is schooled in the thoughts that will keep. All literature that has lasted

First Allied Fighter to Arrive in New York



French sailors on board the French cruiser Amiral Aube, which arrived in New York from Hampton Roads. She was one of the vessels that conveyed the French War Mission to this country.

has this claim upon us—that it is not a date; but we cannot be quite so sure of any as we are of the ancient literature that still lives, because none has lived so long. It holds a sort of primacy in the aristocracy of natural selection.

Views of Roosevelt and Taft

Four other statements from American statesmen were presented. These were:

Ex-President Taft—"I believe that the success of the continental systems of education and of that in Great Britain establishes the fact that the classical studies are important as an essential element in the best liberal education. In addition to the mental discipline which study of them affords, they are most helpful in the matter of correct English style, in laying sound foundations for grammatical construction and in furnishing a basis for the study of all modern languages."

Theodore Roosevelt—"A cultural education must include the classics. Every liberally educated man should be familiar with Greek or Latin, and, if possible, with both, as well as at least one of the great modern culture languages and a wide sweep of general history and prehistory."

Robert Lansing—"I am convinced that the study of the classics furnishes a man with mental processes which he cannot otherwise acquire, that it elevates him above the materialistic and gives him a loftier conception of the realities."

Elihu Root—"I am a firm believer in the value of studying Greek and Latin. Although in after life one may forget much that he has learned, he can never lose the influence on his character."

Dean West received this cable message from Viscount Bryce:

"Rejoice to hear energetic efforts being made in America to vindicate the place of classical studies. Modern world needs ancient writings as much as ever, not only because they furnish perpetual delights as models of style, but also because by their very unlikeliness to modern conditions they touch imagination, stimulate thought, and enlarge our view of man and nature. They enter into and have done much to instill what is best in modern literature, and are the common heritage of civilized peoples, the permanent foundation on which the republic of letters has been built. Save them for posterity."

Preparing For New Problems

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, in opening the conference, said:

"It seems eminently appropriate at this time, when we are confronted with the tragedy of war, to look

forward to the time when a new generation will take up the problems of the world. We hope it will not be only a new world but a better world, and in order that the boys and girls of today may be equal to their tasks they must have a vigor of mind such as the world has not known. How are we to give them the power to penetrate beneath the surface and beyond far horizons if their studies reflect only the interests of the moment?"

Then followed the presentation by a group of eminent men of opinions on the values of classical studies in business, literature, science, and art. A letter from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, read in his absence by Professor Frank F. Abbott of Princeton, called the study of the life of Greece and Rome "the embryology of European and American civilization." Alfred E. Stearns, Principal of Andover Academy, spoke of the value of classics in schools. Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School told of the value of the classics to prospective lawyers in forming habits of exactitude. Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Johns Hopkins and former President of the American Neurological Association, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan Medical School and former President of the American Medical Association, praised the classics as formative forces making for greater technical and spiritual excellence among physicians.

The value of the classics in journalism was treated by Charles R. Miller, editor of The New York Times, and Edward P. Mitchell, editor of The New York Sun. Mr. Miller said:

"A man of my calling, comfortably assured and having length of years, puts into print the equivalent of 100 octavo volumes of 350 pages each. Who in the realm of pure literature writes so much? It is not literature, it would miss the mark as it were, but its object is best attained if it have the form and quality of literature. To the multitude it is the abiding and most familiar example in the use of language in other than spoken form. It is quite unnecessary to argue that a stream from which so many take their fill should be pure at the source. Standards may be kept inviolate by the pen of genius writing for the cloistered few; current

speech takes its form very much from the daily newspaper.

"It is a responsibility not lightly borne by men of conscientious habit. Through what discipline comes fitness to bear it worthily? There must be an instructed discriminator in the use of the elements of the language, a sense always clear and sure of the just word. That discriminating sense comes, if it be unfailing, can come only through knowledge of the origin, history, and composition of words. It is my observation and judgment that the surest way, certainly the shortest way to the acquisition of this sense of values, comes through the texts of the Greek and Latin and the less alluring but indispensable pages of the grammarians.

"I mean that a newspaper reporter, correspondent, or editorial writer who does not know, citing only examples that have recently come under my eye, that expurgate does not mean expunge, that egregious is only by custom and not by etymology, an epithet of reproach, and that a declamated regiment may still be a force to be reckoned with, has much to learn about the English language. Lord Bryce, in accounting for the newborn interest in this question displayed by certain sections of the population which were not wont to interest themselves in educational matters," says that "there has been created in the popular mind an association, now deeply rooted, between the knowledge of applied science and material prosperity. This is economic determinism applied to education."

"I am avowed of all fear about contradiction when I say that a newspaper man, and particularly an editorial writer, who has missed making the acquaintance of the gods and mortal-speaking men from whom our heritage of civilization has descended must fail to do full justice to his talents, however, great they may be."

"Greece and Rome are our motherlands. Without an understanding of the ancient world there can be no sound understanding of the modern world and its affairs." Influence Of Headlines Mr. Mitchell said: "The headline is more influential than a hundred hairs of rhetoric in the shaping of future English speech. There is no livelier perception than in the newspaper offices of the incalculable havoc being wreaked upon the language by the absurd circum-

stances that only so many millimeters of types can go into so many millimeters width of column. Try it yourself and you will understand why the fraudulent use of so many compact but misused verbs, nouns and adjectives is being imposed on the coming generation. In its worst aspect, headline English is the yellow peril of the language.

"The most serious practical evil that will result from the elimination of the classics will fall upon the English language itself. The racial memory begins to decay, the racial imagination, the begetter of memory, begins to weaken, the sense of precise meanings begins to lose its edge, and the English language ceases to be a vital thing, and becomes a mere code of arbitrary signals wigwagged from mouth to ear. Were I the emergency autocrat of this language I should proclaim in drastic regulations and enforce by severe penalties the American duty of adherence to the old habits of speech, the old scrupulous respect for the finer shades of meaning, the old rigid observance of the morality of word relations; and this, I believe, can be done only by maintaining the classical culture at high potency."

Training In The Sciences

The influence of the classics on biological study was discussed by H. H. Donaldson, Professor of Neurology at the Wistar Institute and President of the Association of American Anatomists; on chemistry by Charles H. Herty, Past President of the American Chemical Society and editor of The Journal of Industrial and Chemical Engineering; on physics by Dean William Francis Magee of Princeton, former President of the American Physical Society; on engineering by Lewis Buckley Stillwell, Past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on architecture by Thomas Hastings, and on economics by Professor Henry W. Farnham of Yale, Past President of the American Economic Association. Professor William Bryman Scott of Princeton spoke for geological study.

Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, and Chairman of the American Railway Association's Committee on National Defense, was detained in Washington by official

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business, but sent a telegram urging classical education as the surest foundation for leadership in democracy.

Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, attacked the results of materialistic and utilitarian education in Germany.

Senator Lodge presented the same view, saying: "I have become very sceptical as to the wisdom which would cast the literature of Greece and Rome upon the dust heaps, when I have contemplated the performances of the most diverse and most thoroughly educated people in the world, from whom we have so largely borrowed in the way of education; when I have seen that people develop to the highest point the science of destroying human lives, as perhaps was to have been expected; when I have seen them produce an organized barbarism far surpassing in its savage efficiency and that has ever afflicted the world; when I have witnessed deeds

wroughts by the products of the most modern and improved methods of education which surpass in wanton destruction, in equally wanton cruelty, in sheer naked horror, anything which history can show; when I have beheld all this I have seriously doubted whether the most modern education has been quite such a complete success as its advocates assert.

"No one would think of belittling the value and helpfulness of the inventions of applied science. But they all minister to physical comfort. They leave the soul of man untouched."

No action was taken by the conference, which was merely a massing of opinion from all quarters in the presentation of the case for the classics. The address at the conference, with a collection of 250 opinions from men eminent in all activities, will be published by the Princeton University Press in the early Autumn.

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Suggests Double Consumption
Of Vegetables In Summer
As Aid To Europe

Washington, June 2.—The allies of America in the war against Germany and the European neutrals will require a total of 971,000,000 bushels of bread and fodder grains out of the next harvest, and in addition to that great amount, provision must be made for the grain ships destroyed by submarines, according to an official announcement made today by Herbert C. Hoover, whom President has designated as food administrator.

Mr. Hoover presented the situation in detail for the first time, the figures representing the result of his researches while in Europe. He admitted that it would be impossible for North America to furnish all grain needed and provide for itself, but he added that the country must shoulder the major part of the burden.

Coincident with his decision to acquaint the country with all of the facts in the situation, Mr. Hoover said that the task of conserving and apportioning America's grain supply would be undertaken as soon as powers were granted by Congress. Representatives of the Allies, he said, who were entering into forward contracts pending the adoption of this legislation were doing so at their own risk. As soon as the food administration was in full operation, he said, the situation would be canvassed, and, if necessary, many purchases by other countries would be canceled to serve the common cause.

The Hoover statement was in explanation of an interview given yesterday by Emile Level, head of the Permanent French Commission. Mr. Hoover said:

"In view of the statement of the Allies' grain requirement out of the next harvest given by Mr. Level of the French Mission to the press as amounting to 560,000,000 bushels, and its apparent conflict with the figures of 1,000,000,000 bushels given out by myself, it seems desirable to mention that Mr. Level assures me that he included in his figures only the grain necessary for the bread supply and did not include the fodder grains. These are just as necessary to the Allies for the maintenance of their dairy and meat supplies and the feeding of their cavalry horses as is the grain for the bread supply of the people.

"The requirements for imports of the bread grain—that is, the supplies required in addition to local production in the various countries, as determined by a study made by myself and staff in each country in Europe, with the collaboration of the Food Ministers of these various countries, are as follows:

	Bread Grains, Bushels.
United Kingdom	225,000,000
France	175,000,000
Italy	90,000,000
Belgium and Portugal	50,000,000
European neutrals	10,000,000
Ex-European neutrals	5,000,000
Total	555,000,000

	Fodder Grains, Bushels.
United Kingdom	170,000,000
France	70,000,000
Italy	60,000,000
Belgium and Portugal	60,000,000
European neutrals	10,000,000
Ex-European neutrals	116,000,000
Total	416,000,000

"This totals 971,000,000 bushels, to which will need to be made some additions to compensate for submarine sinkings.

"It will, of course, be impossible for North America to furnish all of this quantity, although the major load must fall upon us. In any event, it emphasizes the necessity of control of our exports, in order to control prices and protect our supply, and the necessity for conservation and elimination of waste in order to increase the volume of our exports."

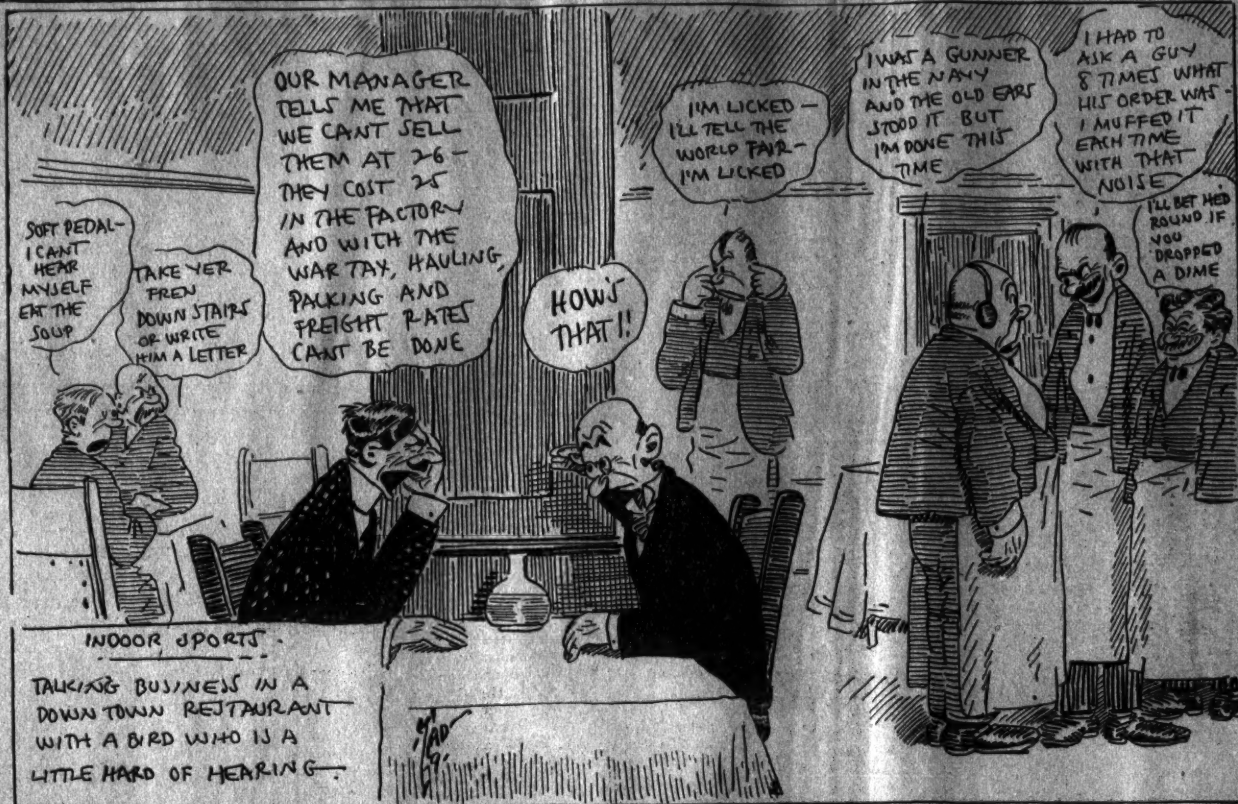
Mr. Hoover took occasion to deny emphatically a published report that the proposed food administration was contemplating the buying and selling of all grain supplies at this time.

"I can say positively that there is no such step under consideration," he said. "We are going to proceed with this work step by step, with the purpose always in view of stabilizing the market."

Suggestions by which the public could co-operate by reducing the consumption of cereals, sugar, and meat during the months of July, August,

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
TALKING BUSINESS IN A
DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT
WITH A BIRD WHO IS A
LITTLE HARD OF HEARING.

and September and the use of more vegetables, without the adoption of a vegetarian diet, were outlined in a statement from the Hoover headquarters tonight. Without hardship, Mr. Hoover said, 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 125,000 tons of sugar and 700,000 beehives could be saved. The statement read:

"We want the American people to increase the proportion of vegetables in their diet during the coming Summer for many reasons. Vegetables, including potatoes, compose but a small fraction of the diet of Americans, considered as a nation. Of our total foodstuffs in terms of units, only about 14 per cent is supplied in the form of vegetables, while some 40 per cent arises from cereal products, including bread, 20 per cent from various animal products, and 15 per cent from sugar.

"The widespread agitation throughout the country to increase production of foodstuffs has resulted in a large expansion of the garden area, and with normal weather conditions we may hope for a greatly increased supply of garden vegetables. These may be disposed of either by direct consumption during the Summer months or conservation for Winter use. Much the more simple and direct thing to do is to increase the proportion of vegetables in our diet during the months of July, August, and September and thus save a portion of the cereals, meat and sugar for Winter use.

"To double the proportion of vegetables and thus diminish proportionally the drain of bread and meat supplies in no way suggests vegetarianism; public health will not only be normal but especially during the Summer months will even be improved if the proportion of vegetables in the general diet is doubled. Such a diet would contain a large amount of mineral salts and vitamins, the albuminous substances would be balanced, and the diet would contain so large an amount of inert material as to form a mass of advantageous proportions in the digestive tract.

"The other alternative would be to conserve the vegetables for Winter use. While everything should be done that is possible in the way of drying vegetables it must be borne in mind that owing to the shortage in tin the normal canning capacity of the country will

be greatly reduced in its application to vegetables.

The increase in vegetable production is, of course, not uniform throughout the whole country, and price conditions in the larger cities may not permit of so large a proportion of substitution of vegetables as in the country districts and smaller towns. It is even more important, therefore, that in the country districts and smaller towns vegetables should be substituted for the staples, because this will greatly relieve the question of transportation. If the rural population, including in this term the larger town and smaller cities, would during the months of July, August, and September, reduce the consumption of sugar one ounce, bread four ounces, and meat one and a half ounces a day, and vegetables were substituted instead, the economy would represent the saving of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 125,000 tons of sugar and 700,000 beehives.

"Furthermore, we must realize that if it is necessary that we consume perishable foodstuffs, we should consume them as near the source as possible, and we should conserve staple foodstuffs as far as possible for Winter use and for export to our allies."

admirers. The gold objects weigh nearly two pounds and the silver ones nearly 155 pounds.

Princess Laetitia, mother of the Duke of Abruzzi and Count of Turin, who presides over the Turin committee for the collection of gold, has presented to the nation the gold

crown worn by her husband, the late Prince Amedeo, during the brief time he sat on the throne of Spain.

So far the results of the gold collection throughout the kingdom have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

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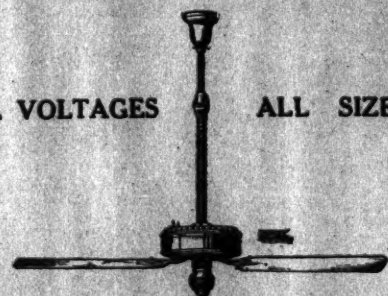
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6 to 8	200	160	100	80	20	40	40	20
8 to 10	250	200	125	100	25	50	50	25
10 to 12	300	240	150	120	30	60	60	30
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15 to 20	500	400	250	200	50	100	100	50



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Would Oust Teutons From Freemasonry

By C. F. Bertell

Paris, May 23.—A movement that has already gained considerable ground has been begun by French and Belgian Free Masons to dis-internationalise Freemasonry on the continent by the exclusion therefrom of both German and Austrian lodges.

The argument is put forth that neither the Germans nor the Austrians have shown the spirit of charity and fraternity which is the foundation of the principles of Freemasonry, but have used their privilege of access into French and English lodges for the sole purpose of spying and betraying the craft to whom they have sworn brotherhood.

Attention is also called to the fact that Leon Magette, Senator from Liege, was arrested and deported at the instigation of German Masons because he had proposed to them that they sit in judgment on the atrocities committed in Belgium and protest against them.

At the beginning of the war of 1870 the Grand Lodge of Belgium addressed a general letter to the Grand Lodges of France and Germany, requesting that the Free

Masons belonging to the belligerents use all their influence to prevent acts of cruelty and to conduct the war as humanely as possible.

The return post brought a letter from the Grand Lodge of France, signed by some of the best known names in the country, notably those of generals who constituted the high command in the fields, and who promised to do everything within their power to mollify the horrors and rigors of war.

No response was ever received from the German Grand Lodge nor from any German Masons. On August 2, 1914, before the invasion of Belgium, the Belgian Grand Lodge, not then foreseeing that their country would be overrun, again wrote to both the Grand Lodges of France and Germany, putting forth the same suggestions made in 1870.

The same noble response was received from the French Grand Lodge and even from many individual lodges, while on the part of Germany was nothing but the same significant silence, a silence, claim the leaders of the movement, which was marked by Teuton Masons' deeds of violence against their brother

Masons, by assassination, the burning of Allied Masons' homes and the violation of the latter's wives and daughters.



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State Department Hears Berlin
Is Plotting For Mar-
garita Isle

AGAINST MONROE DOCTRINE

Submarines From That Point
Could Create Havoc In
Canal Traffic

Washington, June 2.—The State Department has uncovered a German plot to get possession of the island of Margarita off the Venezuelan Coast, with the object of using it as a naval base. The supposition is that the Germans contemplated making the island a base of operation for their U-boats. While the State Department will make no statement on the subject, it is known, too, that it has taken up the matter with the Venezuelan Government.

The reports concerning the German effort are regarded by the State Department as of sufficient reliability to give considerable concern. German agents have been active in Venezuela for some time, and it is known that they have obtained some influence there in important circles. In laying the facts in its possession before President Gomez, the United States Government has pointed out that the transfer of the island to Germany would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

According to the information that has reached the State Department the German Government or German subjects are trying to purchase Margarita from Venezuela or obtain control of it in some way. It is not believed in official circles here that the Venezuelan Government has failed to realize the importance of such a transfer to an enemy of the United States. There is reason to suppose that the Government has informed Venezuela that the United States is firmly determined to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and that this famous principle was once involved in behalf of Venezuela. This is a reference to the action of President Cleveland in 1895 when he notified the British Government that it was violating the Monroe Doctrine through extending its territory of British Guiana into Venezuela. Mr. Cleveland laid all the facts before Congress and asked for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter. The dispute was adjusted by arbitration.

More recently President Roosevelt, as has been related by him within the past year, sent an ultimatum to the German Emperor to the effect that if the German blockade of Venezuelan ports continued, the North Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy would be sent under command of Admiral Dewey to Venezuelan waters. The threat was effectual, and the German blockading squadron was withdrawn.

In view of these things and the circumstance that in the world war the interests of Venezuela and South America generally are those of the United States, the Washington Government would be reluctant to believe that the Government of President Gomez would listen to any German proposals for the cession of the island of Margarita to Germany or any of its agents.

The island of Margarita lies off the northern coast of Venezuela, and with the waters surrounding it, including the Gulf of Cariaco, is splendidly suited for a base of naval operations. From its situation in the southeastern corner of the Caribbean Sea, nearly on the direct route to the Panama Canal, German U-boats could use it for attacks on the heavy tonnage that passes through the canal to and from the Pacific. The island could be used for the anchorage of a large fleet, so commodious is its sheltered roadstead. The island is about 500 miles from the island of Cuba, which the United States uses for naval purposes, and about twice that distance from Colon, the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

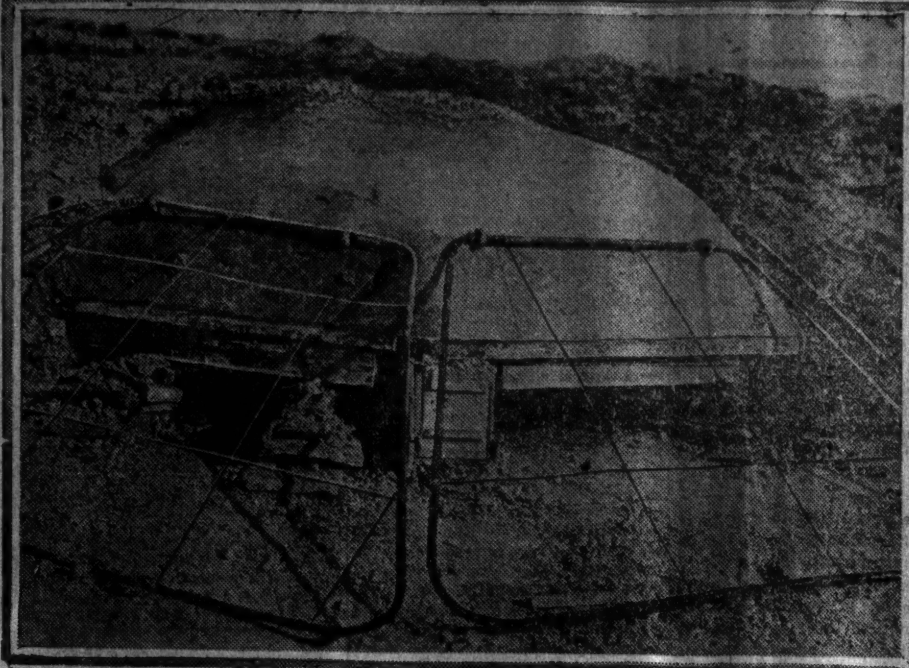
For years Germany, in expectation of the world war, has been endeavoring to obtain possession of a naval base on this side of the Atlantic. Circumstances have indicated that the differences between Germany and Haiti would be used as an excuse for an attempt by Germany to gain a territorial foothold in the Black Republic. It was through German threats that the Danish Government in 1902 refused to carry out the bargain it had made with the United States to sell to this Government the Danish West Indies for \$5,000,000. When these islands were transferred recently to the United States the price paid was five times this much, or \$25,000,000.

After the sale had been arranged the Danish Government yielded to threats from Germany that if Denmark permitted the United States to seize German ships and other property in the islands Germany would hold Denmark to a strict accountability. As a result of representations from Denmark the United States Government, although the treaty of sale had been ratified, agreed to respect German ships and other property in its new possessions, now known as the Virgin Islands.

THE FOURTH IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Kobe, July 5.—The Allies participated in the celebration of the Fourth of July yesterday, including the Japanese.

Concealing Big Guns - A Successful Deception



CONCEALING BIG GUNS

What might at first appear to be a trap for woodchucks or other subterranean garden-destroyers is nothing more or less than the latest French method of concealing their big guns from enemy aircraft. After being imbedded in a re-inforced emplacement on a hillside, the guns are covered over with a concrete roof. Then the frames shown in the photograph are attached and covered with canvas painted the same color as the surrounding landscape. When the guns are about to be fired the "shades" are raised long enough for the discharge. The deception has proved to be very successful.

Scratch Game Opens Water Polo Season

First Match Is Played At Rowing Club, Several Veterans Turning Out

Yesterday afternoon the Rowing Club water polo season started with a scratch game between two picked teams, refereed by Mr. W. J. Gande. Play was of a rather uninteresting quality, though several of the old-timers took part, such as J. S. Agassiz, F. S. Ward, P. C. Mansfield, H. N. Olsen, F. R. Gabbott, E. T. Nash, etc. The main feature of the match was the absolute lack of teamwork, a fatal fault in water polo.

The game showed, however, that the club will probably have a very powerful first team this season in the proposed local water polo league, and even their second string will be no unworthy opponents.

This evening the International Swimming Club held their third meeting of the season, at the Municipal bath, when there will be a one length handicap, team race, graceful diving and water polo match. All members who hope to see their club show up well in the inter-club matches this year should be present.

Tax Big Incomes, Says Henry Ford

We Ought Not To Let Anyone
Get Away, Detroit Auto
Builder Insists

Detroit, May 14.—"I am heartily in favor of taxing big incomes to raise the funds necessary to carry on the war," said Henry Ford today. "Many of our best and brightest young men are going to the front to risk their lives, and in the same spirit we should give freely of our incomes that they and our Government may lack nothing in the way of equipment and supplies to carry on the campaign."

"They are going bravely, and while they are doing so I don't think big business has any right to try to shunt the expense on some one else. And we ought not to let any one get away."

Mr. Ford at present is putting in most of his time at his farm tractor plant, perfecting the machine for use by the Governments of Europe as well as this country in the campaign to increase the world's food supply.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NEEDS MORE MONEY

Washington, June 25.—Chairman Wadsworth of the American Red Cross commission has issued a statement to the effect that the demands now being made upon the organization are such that the hundred million dollars thus far subscribed and now being collected, will not serve to meet expenditures for the coming six months.

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No matter what your respiratory distress may be, whether—
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—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is speedy.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

Lawn Bowls

Team selected by the Green Committee and the Handicapping Committee of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4.15. The teams are:

Green Committee	Handicapping Committee
A. D. Bell	J. C. Thomson (skip)
F. C. Banham	W. Dutton (skip)
G. R. Wingrove	A. W. Dewhurst
R. Simmons	W. J. Vine
J. T. Disselduff	L. Evans (skip)
W. A. Ogden	W. Gater
T. E. Trueman	H. H. Fowler
T. Harborne	J. G. Smeaton
S. Hammond	E. L. Hunter (skip)
J. D. Gahnes	D. M. Graham
J. Frost	J. J. Sheridan
J. Scotson	D. Mennie
Dr. J. W. Ross	C. J. Head (skip)
S. M. S. Gubbay	E. Payne
J. McGavin	Jas. Malcolm
F. A. Sampson	J. B. Grant
O. Crewe-Read	D. MacDonald (skip)
J. C. Macdonough	J. Valentine
C. M. Bain	F. Large
A. Taylor	F. L. Marshall

Tennis

Hong Doubles Championship

Results in the second round of the Hong Doubles Championship are as follows:
J. Tanaka and Y. Ohno beat G. A. Richardson and T. G. Drakeford (6-1), (6-2).
J. Elmore and R. Brown beat A. P. Nager and J. R. Maughan (6-2), (6-1).
J. F. Caie and C. Knight beat M. Nakamura and S. Toyozumi (2-6), (8-7), (6-3).
M. D. Canavarro and Y. Pereira beat



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Lewis Beats Britton For Welterweight Title

New York Battler Gets Referee's
Decision After 20 Hard
Rounds

Ted Lewis of New York took the world's welterweight title from Jack Britton of Clinton, N. Y., June 25 at Dayton, Ohio, when Lewis gained a referee's decision after 20 rounds of hard milling. Lewis is the second man to win a world title in as many months, as Benny Leonard took the lightweight crown from Freddie Welch in May. Last night's victory is the third that Lewis has to his credit over Britton, while the latter has one decision over Lewis.

Jack Britton has held the championship belt for a year. Britton's real name is William J. Breslin and he is 32 years old. Lewis, whose name outside the ring is Gershon Mendeloff, is but 23 years of age and he is probably the youngest holder of the welter title in boxing history. Lewis was born in London.

Boston has been the great stamping ground for the two men. Lewis beat Britton twice in Beantown in 1915. Both scraps went the full distance of 12 rounds, and each time, he won by a shade. A year later, also in Boston, Britton beat Lewis badly in 12 rounds before the Atlas A. A.

U.S. MEDICAL CORPS

Washington, June 26.—Bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives which provide that the promotion of captains in the medical corps of the United States army may be effected without necessity of five years of service to the credit of the candidate for promotion, as is the case at present.

It is believed that the passage of one of these measures will result in great benefit to the corps, as competent men can then be raised to commanding grades simultaneously with the enlargement of the corps.

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WEATHER
Cloudy, damp, hot weather with local
thunderstorms.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. G. G. BURTON and daughter
wish to thank their many friends for
their kind sympathies in their recent
and bereavement, and for wreaths sent.
14885 J.B.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 6, 1917

Fighting Begins In China

FROM the general gloom that
pervades the political situa-
tion in China looms one ray of light.
Chang Hsun, after many years of
swash-buckling, has come a crop-
per. So long as he held Hsuehchowfu
with his rather formidable army,
strategically posted between North
and South, levying tribute right and
left, he was undoubtedly a factor in
any situation that might arise.
Whenever a split came he dickered
with both sides; both sides had to
come to him and he profited beyond
his dreams.

But when he took a small frac-
tion of his army and went into
Peking he walked into a trap. He
may have been led to believe that
the rebellious Tsuchuns were with
him; it is even probable that they
were with him up to a certain
point; but when he attempted to
seize all the authority, when he
assumed the powers of a dictator
and proceeded to upset the Re-
public and restore the Manchur-
regime; when he assumed to de-
rive President Li Yuan-hung of
office and to imprison him, and to
forge his name to mandates and to
forge the names of men of the
caliber of Vice-President Peng-
Kuo-chang and Inspector General
Lu Yung-ting and many others of
the most powerful men in China to
memorials and petitions, the
Tsuchuns, whatever their own
private wishes and ambitions,
evidently began to think.

And whatever the general trend of
their thoughts, the psychology of
the situation would be that the man
who was doing all this, who by his
ruthless and medieval course was
turning the whole country against
them, was bottled up in Peking, away
from most of his troops. Besides,
and in any event, they were inclined
to be envious of Chang Hsun's in-
creasing importance.

This mad man then, had been
misled by a mirage of power, and in
pursuing it had put the Tsuchuns in
a position where either they had to
support him and his acts, or re-
pudiate him and his acts. Being un-
able to support him without making
him greater and themselves smaller,
they had to turn against him. This he
has united, to some extent, and for
the present only, all those through
whose rivalry he formerly main-
tained his place. He has forced the same
issue that Yuan Shih-kai forced, and
with not nearly the equal prospects
of success.

With the outbreak of fighting at
Langfang, which is on the railroad
between Peking and Tientsin, within
a day's march of the capital, it be-
comes evident that compromise for
the present has failed and that Chang
Hsun and his little Emperor with
practically the whole country against
them, are to be compelled to make
a stand in the capital or get out of it
—if they can.

Subtle Sedition

(Outlook)

A FORT which has been taken
through treachery can at
least be retaken by a limited ex-
penditure of blood; but a slander
upon the National spirit represents

sedition as subtle as poisonous gas,
and as irredeemable in its injury to
those who inhale it.

When such slander is circulated
by irresponsible persons, it can be
disregarded, for few take it in; but
it ought not to pass unnoticed when
it is disseminated by a journal of
reputation. This is true whether
such slander was premeditated or,
as in the case we have in mind
seems more probable, was the
subconscious product of intellectual
restlessness. The slander is as
dangerous, whatever the intent.

In a discussion of the submarine
the "New Republic" recently said:
"Under the same circumstances
Germany would use it again as she
is using it now, and so would any
nation, including the United
States, which was being blockaded
by a superior fleet and was in
danger of being crushed as a result
of the blockade."

If this statement is true, so far
as our Nation is concerned, the
United States has no excuse for
having entered the European war.
If this statement is true, Germany
is right in declaring that military
necessity knows and needs to know
no moral law. If this statement is
true, ravaged Belgium, ruined
Rheims, and the martyred Lusitania
should no longer be considered
as the watchwords of aroused
and menaced civilization, but only
thought of as the cynical catch
phrases of hypocritical National
egotism.

Such a theory as this has in it the
seeds of moral treason. Even the
thoughtless betrayal of an Ameri-
can ideal may cause more lasting
injury than the betrayal of a mili-
tary secret.

"Subtle sedition" is the char-
acterisation rightly applied to this
theory by the New York Globe,
and in vigorously combating it the
Globe cites a chapter of Ameri-
can history which should be made
familiar to every one tempted to
doubt the moral character of the
American spirit. The Globe's
summary of this chapter of our his-
tory is so pertinent that we re-
publish it:

"During the Civil War the
Southern Confederacy was blockad-
ed far more rigorously than Ger-
many, for there were no back en-
tries as are provided by Holland,
the Scandinavian countries, and
Switzerland. The Southern people
were not only deprived of a chance
to buy military supplies, but to buy
anything. No less than three thou-
sand vessels watched every inch of
Southern coast. We denied to
neutrals the privilege of shipping
to their own or neutral ports when
in our opinion the cargoes, contraband
or non-contraband, were
destined for the Confederacy. . . .

"Suffering from the rigor of our
blockade and in danger of being
crushed to a degree that no one
proposed to crush Germany, the
Confederate Government sent out
cruisers to prey on our commerce
and to stop contraband coming to
Northern ports. But two things
that Germany has done the Con-
federacy in its extremity never did,
or, so far as known, ever consid-
ered doing. It did not stake out huge
areas of the ocean and declare that
any neutral ship venturing therein
was subject to instant destruction.
It did not authorize its cruiser
commanders to carry on the de-
struction even against their enemies,
much less against neutrals, without
regard to what happened to
civilians.

"Captain Raphael Semmes, with
the Alabama, went raging up and
down the high seas. No ports were
open to which he could send prizes
and their crews, yet when he made
a capture he provided for the safety
of the captured. He was a sailor,
not a pirate or a murderer. It was
inconvenient for him to visit and
search, and the crews he took on
board impeded his movements. But
he never thought of doing other-
wise. He was an American, not a
German of the Prussian school.
There were things he would not do.
He applied on the sea the same
spirit displayed on land by General
Longstreet in the peninsula cam-
paign, when he forbade the mining
of the road along which the Union
armies were advancing for the
reason that such mining was con-
trary to the then code of war."

As the New York Globe infers,
the man who does not understand
the difference between the record
of Captain Semmes and the record
of the man who sank the Lusitania
has something fundamentally the
matter with his Americanism.

Any one who attempts to justify
our war against Germany and who
at the same time expresses a belief
that the United States would have
used or could conceivably in the
future use the submarine for the
murder of women and children
virtually places himself in the posi-
tion of a man who declares: "I
believe in denouncing immorality,
but of course every woman has her
price."

CHIN-CHIN



O! O! That Monarchy Rag

Oh! the orchestra is playing that
Emancipation Rag,
You can note the shoulders swaying
everywhere.

It is calling to the dancers—though
the party is a stag;
There's a subtle invitation in the air.

"It's quite the trick," says Mister Nick,
"To trip the festive toe."
I did not hone to quit my throne,
But—music's charms 'y' know."

"Nor did I pine," lispas Constantine,
"To oscillate my knees."
But who can strive against such live,
Impelling notes as these."

This figure small that hugs the wall,
But simply can't keep still,
Which marks the beat with recreant
feet—

Can this be Uncle Bill?
This Andalusian gent, too,
Has lost his solemn pose.

He looks and yearns, he starts and
turns,
And whistles through his nose.

Chang Hsun appears to have no ears
To catch the siren strain;
But we will bet 'twill get him yet—
This same wild, sweet refrain.

Yes, the orchestra is playing that
Emancipation Rag,
And the instruments are nearly all
in tune.

For the dear, discordant Public has
been practicing of late
And will set 'em all to dancing
pretty soon.

J. B.

The Village Automoth

Under the horseless chestnut tree
The town garage now stands.
Bill Smith, who runs the business, he
Hath large and shrewd hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong enough—my lands!
His hair is crisp and black and short,
His face is caked with oil;

His brow is wet with grease—and
yet
I do not think he'll spoil;
He looks a fellow in the face
And chargeeth for his toll.

A coughing automo machine
It limpeth to the door.
There's something wrong about its
spleen—

Else why that snort or snore
That issueth from in between
Its hinder wheels or fore?
Big Bill, the kindly automoth,

He takes the thing apart,
And tenderly he monkeys with
That automobile's heart.

Until—O man of skilsome plith!—
He makes its pulses start.
The children coming home from
school

Look in at the open door.
They like to see the automoth
Recline upon the floor.

Beneath the car and grunt, "By gar!
This carburetor's sore!"
Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy
friend,

For the lesson thou hast taught!
Next time I drive this old beehive
I'll try to not be caught.

Ten miles from town with the tires
run down
And the axle steel unwrought.

—St. Louis Republic.

Hard, Cruel Hard!

An advertisement offers "One
platinum lady's ring, set with pearls
and diamonds." We have a hunch
that this is the lady who refused to
capitulate to our blandishments last
winter.

We met an acquaintance tottering
down the Bund yesterday, looking
sort of sorrow. "Smatter!" said we.
"Fourth of July," laconised he.

"Ah, young man," said we, "shun
the flowing bowl." "You wrong
me," replied he, "I went up
against American dinpers in two
Shanghai hotels yesterday."

Can it be the Russian bear has
been playing possum?
THE JOSS MAN.

Topics In Brief

One ship we can afford to lose is
the censorship.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

An army at the front is worth two
in the training-camps.—*Baltimore Sun*.

The food situation is acute when
they fight so over Mush.—*St. Louis
Globe Democrat*.

The Roosevelt army is causing a
deadlock on the Potomac, but it would
loosen things up on the Rhine.—*Boston
Transcript*.

It is reported that the Berlin police
have arrested a man because he shot
at the Kaiser and missed.—*Philadel-
phia North American*.

There's really nothing like a heavy
dose of U-boat for a bad case of
neutrality.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

Scheidemann--Socialist Or Satrap?

The outcome of the social unrest in
Germany is bound up with the future
of the Social-Democratic, or Socialist
party in the Empire, for this body has
in the past always represented the
views of the common people, and in
the present crisis the machinery for
the organization of any discontent is
entirely in its hands. Philipp Scheide-
mann is the leader of the German
Socialists. He is called a Judas who
has sold his party. He is hailed as a
wise and far-seeing apostle of peace.
Whether he is working for the good
of Scheideemann, the Socialists, or the
Kaiser is difficult to tell from his
movements in the last few months. It
is only certain that it is in his power
to further or to hinder political
freedom in Germany, and many of his
erstwhile comrades in Germany and
America accuse him of becoming the
Kaiser's ally. Mr. James Walter Smith
says in the Boston Transcript that he
is deeply distrustful of his party:

The suspicious ones do not suggest
that "a handful of silver" has won him
to the Imperial side, but they do
suggest that some attractive ribbon
"to wear on his coat" has proved his
lack of color-blindness. Why should
he be playing so vigorously the
Kaiser's game? Why, as the head
of the Socialist party in the Reich-
stag—or the majority of that party,
to be accurate—should he be taking
orders from Emperor and Chan-
cellor? Why this sudden, suspicious
friendship? Why this rumored
pussyfooting to foreign cities? Why
this effort for a separate peace with
Russia? Why—oh, there's an ocean
of "whys." But the biggest "why,"
of all is that which the world in
general is asking. It is not confined
to the Socialists who are being
"sold" or to those immediately con-
cerned in the future of the Socialist
movement. It is the natural inter-
rogatory of all who now sense, in
the coming debacle in Germany, a
victory for individual liberty. "Why,
then," ask the forwardlookers,
"should Scheideemann be the Kaiser's
cat's paw in the cause of peace? Does
he not know that if things are per-
mitted to take their course the
objects for which his party has
struggled so long will be attained?
Representation, equal rights for all,
freedom of expression, true de-
mocracy, and other equally admir-
able objects will be won. "Why,
then"—and they ask again more
desperately, "does not the leader
lead? Oh, for another hour of
Bebel, or Liebknecht the elder, or
of Karl, his son, now wheeling stone
in prison!"

Thus the mutterings of disappoint-
ment and discontent, the covert and
open attack, inside Germany and
out, Scheideemann appears not to
listen. He proceeds on his course,
the willing servant of autocracy.
Last week he was making secret
advances to the Teutonized "Work-
men's Council" in Russia, seeking
for "a separate peace," and trying
to discount the democratic results
of the recent revolution. We
witnessed him last year explaining
the Chancellor's mind and policies
to the Reichstag. Next month,
maybe, he will be explaining the Em-
peror to an exasperated nation. Small
wonder that there is cleavage in the
ranks, that the rumbling of revolt is
heard, and that the "comrades" are
asking what Scheideemann is doing in
such mighty company.

His record in the Socialist party is
not one to inspire confidence among
radicals, for he has always played the
part of the trimmer and the moderate,
and it is suspected that as he rose in
the party by effecting adroit compro-
mises between the radical and con-
servative wings, so he intends to rise
in the Empire by masking the desires
of Junkerism in a cloak of socialist
propaganda. As a mediator he is ex-
ceptionally able, but Mr. Smith thinks
he has never been a positive, aggressive
leader.

The rise of Philipp Scheideemann to
his present high positions in German
councils is one of the most interesting
incidents in the history of Germany
under war-conditions. It shows that
even in countries where men's careers
are ordinarily mapped out from youth
upward—witness what poor Heinrich
said to this effect in "Mr. Britling"—
there always remains an opportunity
for one to break loose from a cut-and-
dried environment and emerge from
obscurity to fame. Scheideemann is a
case in point. Twenty-five years ago
he was still a humble worker in a
printing-office, a foreman who had
been a "comp" and "devil." Born in
1863 in Cassel, he had worked himself
up to a place of some importance in
the local journalism, and, like many of his
colleagues in the trade, had improved
that position by developing an instinct
for active journalism. After dabbling
in writing for five years, he abandoned
his foremanship for an editorship, and
in 1895 took charge of the Mittel-
deutsche Sonntags Zeitung at Glessen.
This was an organ of the local social
democracy. So also were certain
journals which he later turned out in
Nuremberg, Offenbach, and Cassel.
Through his editorials in these papers
he gradually amassed a considerable

influence, and was soon recognized by
the Socialist party managers as a
likely candidate for parliamentary
honors, on account of his earnest
services, his compelling personality,
and his obvious capacity for leadership.
Scheidemann got his opening in 1903,
when the Socialists, angered by the
Kaiser's speeches, the brutalities in the
Army, and other causes, increased
tremendously their representation in
the Reichstag, and gave the Govern-
ment a shock by winning five out of
the six seats in Berlin. The successful
fight which Scheideemann had waged
at Solingen brought him into particu-
lar prominence, and at the age of
forty the man's real career began.

Bebel, the Socialist leader, was
largely responsible for Scheideemann's
progress to leadership. Bebel quickly
discovered in his young follower a
capacity for compromise and a judicial
temperament which were much needed
at the time. Scheideemann was the
moderate socialist, the man who could
see both sides of a question, and who
could always be depended upon to
settle a quarrel within the party. He
became a counselor to his fellows, and
more and more a confidant of his
leader. He was the trusted agent
when a secret mission was necessary,
and frequently arranged delicate and
intricate settlements with signal suc-
cess. Such were the qualifications
which, in the decade before the world-
war-days of steady growth in num-
bers and power for the party Scheide-
mann served—attracted Bebel's atten-
tion and won the confidence of the
party. Scheideemann was soon in so
much demand for organizing work,
platform engagements, and the like
that he took up his residence in Berlin.

Valuable as his services were to his
party, Scheideemann never won what is
called "personal popularity." He
began to secure a following, it is true,
but it was a political affection only
that his followers felt for him. There
is little in the man to inspire a per-
sonal devotion. He is a cold being,
well informed rather than intellectual,
and has little magnetism. The very
fact that he is a conservative and an
opportunist in a party that contains
some factious elements that frown on
moderation would explain, to some ex-
tent, the personal animosities which he
has often aroused.

Scheidemann's first visit to the
United States was anticipated with
great eagerness by the rank and file
of American Socialists. He left Berlin
at the end of September, 1913, on the
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and his arrival
was marked by an enthusiastic recep-
tion at the docks, where the local
Socialist leaders gathered in consider-
able numbers.

The lecture-tour, planned to last for
a month, and to carry the lecturer as
far west as Denver, began in Brooklyn.
At the first meeting Scheideemann was
greeted by an audience of two thou-
sand and showed himself to possess a
logical mind, great fluency, and some
eloquence. He told of the struggle
then going on among the European
tollers, and pleaded with the American
workers to make more of their op-
portunities. In regard to the general
strike, he affirmed his belief in it, but
disappointed advanced socialists by
adding "only at the proper time."
"Unless," he continued, "the general
strike can be employed forcefully, with
at least four million participating, and
without bloodshed, it is better to leave
it alone. One life of a workingman is
worth much more than an attempted
struggle. I do not intend to secure
rights at the high price of the lives
and happiness of the tollers."

It can not be said that the American
visit was an unqualified success.
Scheidemann was too careful in his
language, too little in sympathy with
the shibboleths of the masses, to excite
more than a polite respect for his
political gifts. The moderate-minded
ones praised him, of course, as a safe
man, and, recognizing him as the
probable successor of Bebel, gave him
a hearty Godspeed on his return to
Germany. None of them knew that
death was shortly to claim their leader
(Bebel); that a war-cloud was gather-
ing fast, and that, in less than a year,
German Socialism would be facing the
severest test of its principles that it
had ever known.

Socialists who favor international-
ism throughout the world agree that
their comrades in Germany failed in
this aim in August, 1914. According to
the principles of their party they
should have opposed the declaration of
war with all their united power, but,
instead, they were swept off their feet
by the excitement. As Mr. Smith
points out, they were as docile as the
Junkers for a time. Then came the
reaction against militarism, gathering
strength as time passed, and Scheide-
mann is regarded as a traitor, or
tolerated as a leader who has failed,
because he has not put himself at
the head of the new spirit. Instead
of being a leader he is playing a lone
hand, allowing the greater move-
ment to advance blindly. The
article in The Transcript concludes:

If the world staggered under the
blow dealt by the German higher
staff, it staggered also at the
spectacle presented by a political
party which had been opposed in-
veterately to militarism and had led
the world to believe that it would
never countenance war. Yet, when
the supreme moment for a decision
arose, the Socialists in the Reichstag
went like lambs to the altar.
Whether right or wrong in their

conception of a national duty that
transcended their private party de-
sires, they did what the outside
world expected them not to do. They
voted the necessary credits for the
Government, ousted the one man in
the party who was brave enough
to refuse his vote, witnessed his
persecution, and then proceeded to
support the War-Lord with further
money and to waste their lives in
battle. It was a sorry spectacle in
many ways, and it has resulted in a
hundred dozen sissie books and
pamphlets by way of explanation.

Since that time, nearly three years
ago, these same representatives of
several million workers in Germany
have indulged in self-examination,
with the result that disintegration
has been taking place. One by one,
and then in greater numbers, the
Socialist deputies in the Reichstag
have been breaking away from their
leader. First, there was one—the
brave one, Liebknecht. Then follow-
ed a meeting of little discontented
groups. Shortly there were over
thirty who saw fit to discounten-
ance the doing of the majority. At last
count there were fifty-one out of a
total of one hundred and nine, who,
for various reasons, but mainly from
disgust over the slavish subservience
of the majority to the Government,
had broken away. A hopeful move-
ment, this, toward better things.
But it will be long before the stain
can be wiped out that they placed
upon themselves and Socialism at
the beginning of the war. As one

American Socialist recently put it:
"These Socialist leaders of Germany
have been most contemptible traitors
to their following, to the past of
their party, and to every decent
principle of human civilization." I
dare say that this will seem an over-
statement, but to quote it here serves
the purpose of suggesting the bit-
terness which exists among some
militant thinkers over a sacrifice of
principle.

What, then, of Scheideemann? Is
he a Moses or not? Clearly, if his
party is leaving him, he is not. But
there are other signs that he is fail-
ing in his job. The Russian revolu-
tion has called "Check" to his
policies. His peripatetic search for
peace has failed. He tried to bring
together in Denmark or Sweden a
number of leading German and
Russian Socialists to discuss his
latest project. Result, nil. Mainly
he has misunderstood the spirit
which animates not only the minor-
ity of his party, but also the minds
of deeper thinkers in other coun-
tries. These men have seen where
Scheidemann has gone wrong, and
find in his present association with
the Hohenzollerns a cause for sus-
picion. They, too, are probably ask-
ing the questions which American
Socialists have been asking here. I
think that the answer to one of
these questions is that Scheideemann
is a leader out of touch with his
party. That seems that kindest way
of describing a leader who has fail-
ed.

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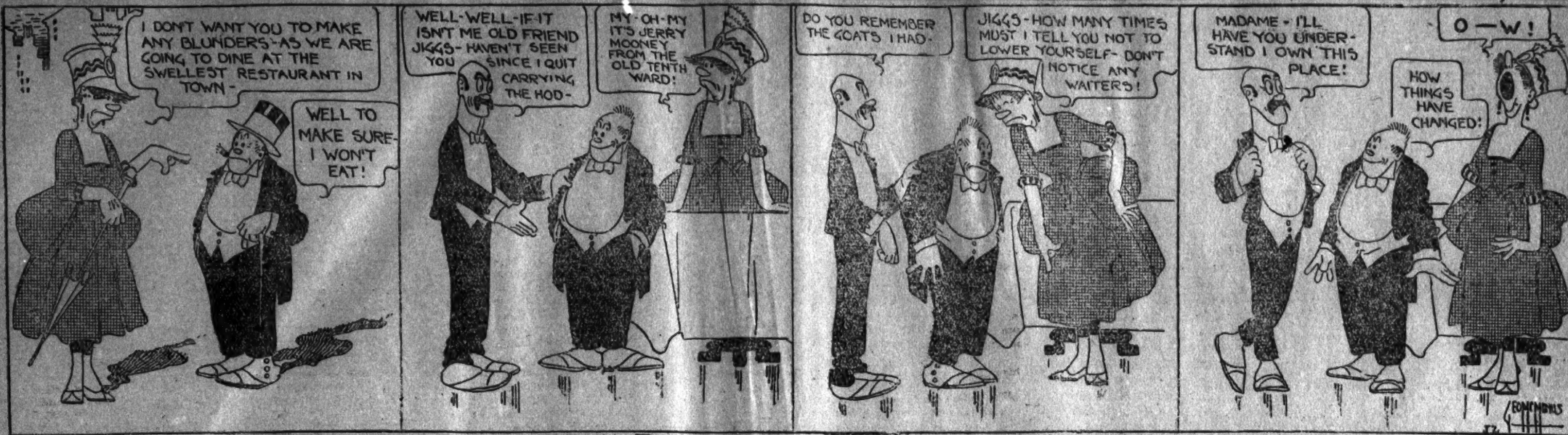
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Should Ministers Go To War

One is reported to have solved the question already by laying down his charge and enlisting as a stoker in the United States Navy. Lay papers have applauded the act and held him up as an example for others to follow, predicting for him quick promotion in the branch of the service which he had chosen. The Christian Observer (Louisville)

answers the question for its own denomination, opposing, it may be noted, the view taken by Catholics in France and many Protestants in England. We read: "Presbyterians believe that the ministry is not a profession, self-sought and self-assumed, but an office to which God calls men and for which he equips them. No man

is a true minister of Christ who has not passed through Isaiah's deep experience and who has not heard the voice of God saying: 'Whom shall I send and who will go for us?' and who has not replied in broken tones: 'Lord, here am I, send me.' That settles it for his whole life. He is equipped for the task and, when the Church adds her call to that of God, he is set apart for the holy ministry. He can never forget it. His tasks in life are spiritual rather than carnal.

"In times of war especially the needs of the Church are trebly accentuated. The parents and sisters and wives and sweethearts, the woes of breaking hearts, all these things are his special burden. His task it is to see to it that hatred of the enemy does not burn out love; his task is that of prayer and consolation. He can do many times better work for God and country in his pulpit than as a unit in the trenches. Our young men should remember these things when the bugle calls and the strife inflames their passions. If the call is God's call, they must obey. But let them be sure of their ground before they venture beyond the sphere which God has assigned to them. War is always demoralizing, and there is never a greater call for spiritual mobilization than in war-times."

"If the call to be a field-chaplain should come to any young minister, and if he should feel it to be the call of God, who will deny him this expression of his patriotism? But it is an entirely different matter to desert one's ministry, at least for the time being, and to join the Army for active service as a private. "In England the question freely debated in the religious press as well in European neutral countries. The arguments for and against were fully presented, and, if we mistake not, the consensus of opinion was that the matter should be left to the individual conscience."

The Inside Of An Atom

Many intelligent men of middle age who retain their college interests in chemistry and physics have still the idea of an atom as something immutable—different for every chemical element and absolutely simple, that is, without structure. The atom, as recent science has revealed, is something vastly different, yet information about it is still confined largely to very technical papers, and has not become part of the ordinary citizen's equipment of knowledge. In an address on "Radiation and Atomic Structure," delivered as president of the American Physical Society and printed in Science (New York, April 6), Prof. Robert S. Millikan, of Chicago University, pictures to his fellow scientists this up-to-date atom—a nucleus charged with positive electricity around which revolve in fixed orbits negative electrons, as planets about a central sun. There are exactly ninety-two chemical elements, and the only difference between them is in the electrical charge of the nucleus, which differs always by the same amount from one element to the next in the series. Hydrogen, the lightest element, has only one electrical element in its nucleus, and uranium, the heaviest, has ninety-two. The orbits draw nearer to the nucleus, as it is heavier and more powerful, but they always remain at the same distances for the same substance. When an atom radiates light or heat, an electron jumps from one orbit to the next, so that radiation is a series of little explosions and not a continuous process. Of this surprisingly complicated atom, Professor Millikan says that it is really much simpler than physicists have for years been expecting. They have long known that atoms were not simple, but they had no means of ascertaining in what way and to what extent their structure was complex. He says: "While the study of the physical and chemical properties of matter has produced our present atomic theory and furnished most of the information which is available about the way in which the myriad molecular structures are built up out of their atomic constituents, it has been chiefly the facts of radiation which have provided reliable information about the inner structure of the atom itself. Indeed, during all the years in which the dogma of the indestructible and indivisible atom

was upon the stage, it was the complexity of the spectra even of simple gases which kept the physicist in the path of truth and caused him continually to insist that the atom could not be an ultimate thing, but rather that it must have a structure, and a very intricate one at that—as intricate, in Rowland's phrase, as a grand piano." Exactly how the discoveries of late years have led to the conception of the atom as above described can hardly be told without the use of algebraic formulas. These discoveries have depended more recently largely on the study of x-rays. The name of Moseley, who furnished the proof that the chemical elements are built up, one from another, by successive additions of the same electrical charge, is placed by Professor Millikan among those of the world's great discoverers. We read: "In a research which is destined to rank as one of the most brilliant in conception, skillful in execution, and illuminating in results in the history of science, a young man, but twenty-six years old, threw open the windows through which we can now glimpse the subatomic world with a definiteness and certainty never even dreamed of before. Had the European War had no other result than the snuffing out of this young life, that alone would make it one of the most hideous and most irreparable crimes in history. "For the proof that there exist but ninety-two elements, from the lightest known one, hydrogen, to the heaviest known one, uranium, and that these are built up one from the other by the successive addition of one and the same electrical element to the nucleus—this proof comes alone from Moseley's discovery. "The only evidence which we now have as to just how many elements there are between hydrogen and uranium, and as to just where each one belongs, is the evidence of the x-ray spectra. . . . Moseley's name must then be set over against one of the most epoch-making of the world's great discoveries." Despite this fact, the general conception of the atom as we have indicated it is due to Bohr, a German physicist, whose theory antedated Moseley's. The "Bohr atom," fortified by Moseley's proofs, at present holds, according to Professor Millikan, the forefront of scientific belief. He says: "If, then, the test of truth in a

physical theory is large success both in the prediction of new relationships and in correctly and exactly accounting for old ones, the theory of non-radiating orbits is one of the best established truths of modern physics. For the present at least, it is truth, no other theory of atomic structure need be considered until it has shown itself able to approach it in fertility. I know of no competitor which is as yet even in sight." What we have, therefore, so far as Professor Millikan can now guide us, is a universe built up of electrical charges, its multitudinous changes of growth, decay, and evolutionary development being dependent on the continual adjustment of these charges, not always smoothly, but in a more or less jerky or explosive manner. Sun and stars, mountain and river, tree and flower, bird and beast, and even our own bodies, would seem to be all built up and operated on this plan.

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Hitchi Maru	July 14
Iyo Maru	July 28
From San Francisco	
Ecuador	Aug. 25
Venezuela	July 28
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Aug. 13
From Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	July 18

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Miss Gauss, Messrs. Chu, Lu, Wang, San, Chou, Chum, and Chang.	
Per C. M. s.s. Kwangchi from Wenchow:—Mr. Jennings.	
Per C.N. s.s. Chungking from Hankow:—Miss K. Jorgensen.	
Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mr. I. Harman, Mrs. Lgaroff and Mrs. Poodle. From Kluksang:—Miss Gardiner. From Wuhu:—Mr. H. Porter. From Chinkiang:—Miss S. W. Cattell, Mr. W. Kee-yang, Mrs. Ansell, and Miss Gengam.	
Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Dr. and Mrs. Lowry and family, Miss Morton, Mrs. and Miss Grave, Messrs. Poate, Raeburn, Sykes, Dennis, and Cookrane.	

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 7
Kaga Maru	May 18
Fengbrock Maru	May 2
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 3
For New York	
Tatsune Maru	May 21
Tokwa Maru	May 21
For San Francisco, etc.	
Nippon Maru	June 15
Tanjo Maru	May 23
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	May 14
For Tacoma	
Mexico Maru	June 27
Panama Maru	May 15

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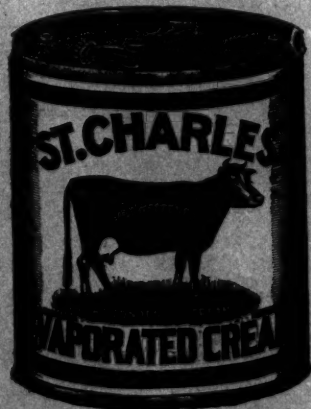
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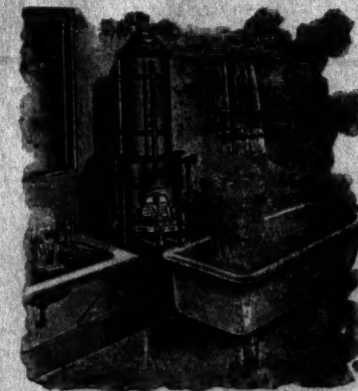
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
Chartered	\$820
Chartered	\$250 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 342 1/2
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtze	\$190 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (i)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochiew	Tls. 35 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 S.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$116
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-we	Tls. 157 1/2
E-we Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 92
International Pref.	Tls. 92
Long-tung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtseepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtseepoo Pref.	Tls. 100
Industrials	
Buier Tle	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$100
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Dangkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 1/2
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$35 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.00 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.85 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 11 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Domination	Tls. 10 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Karyang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 11.5
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9.50
Kroewok Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengaduan	Tls. 10 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 3 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 1 B.
Rapah	Tls. 0.95
Semambu	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sengawang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 11 1/2
Sungai	Tls. 1.45
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 x d B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tapias	Tls. 3
Tekah Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2
Tekah Merah	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Zilangbe	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shanghai Elec. and Ash.	Tls. 70 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30 1/2
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 80 1/2 S.
Shanghai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 5, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 91 1/2 = Tls. 1.09	
@ 72.6 = Mex. \$1.50	
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.45
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	39 1/2
Bar Silver	1805
Copper Cash	5.30
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/9 1/2 = Tls.	5.30
exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$7.50	
Peking Bar	274
Native Interest	.08
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	39 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d =	27.39
Ex. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2	
Consols	—
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 3/9 1/2
London Demand	3/9 1/2
India (nominal)	T.T. 280
Paris	T.T. 52 1/2
Paris Demand	52 1/2
New York	T.T. 90 1/2
New York Demand	90 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 67 1/2
Japan	T.T. 56 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 216
Bank's Buying Rates	
London 4 m.s. Ctds. 3/11	
London 4 m.s. Docy. 3/11 1/2	
London 6 m.s. Ctds. 3/11 1/2	
London 6 m.s. Docy. 3/11 1/2	
Paris 4 m.s. 537	
New York 4 m.s. 93 1/2	
The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of June:	
11 = Mk. Tls. 5.93	
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.44	
" 1 = Marks 4.41 (nom.)	
Gold \$ 1 = Mk. Tls. 1.94	
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.45	
" 1 = Ruppes 2.98	
" 1 = Roubles 3.56	
" 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50	
Stock Exchange Transactions	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, July 5, 1917.	
Official	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 94.00	
Anglo Java Tls. 5.60	
Batu Anams Tls. 1.00	
Unofficial	
H'kong & Shanghai Bank \$620.00	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 80.00	
Sharebrokers' Association Transactions	
BUSINESS DONE	
Shanghai, July 5, 1917.	
Unofficial	
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1904	
@ Tls. 91.00 cash	
Zilangbe Tls. 5.30 cash	
Shanghai Tramways	
The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 4, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:	
1917	1916
Gross Receipts	\$2,378.70
Loss by currency depreciation	7,237.55
Effective Receipts	25,041.05
Passengers carried	1,476,563
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.69
Car Miles run	83,911
Passengers carried	1,476,563

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 5 was 79 tons."

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7,600,000 Yen, 2,000,000
Above Record

To strengthen the company in preparation for the expected slackness that may follow the war, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will probably place a large share of its profits for the present half yearly term in a reserve fund to back up the capital. This was discussed at a meeting of the shareholders of the company in Tokyo, when Mr. Soichiro Asano, president of the T. K. K. announced that the net profits for the term will be about 7,600,000 yen, or about 2,000,000 yen more than for any previous period.

This meeting was held in accordance with a decision reached at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, when it was decided that measures should be taken to place the company on a stronger financial basis before the war is over.

At the shareholders' meeting Mr. Asano briefly told the stockholders of the prosperity of the shipping trade on the Pacific and the hopeful future. Although the end of the business term is still distant, and no authentic estimate could be obtained of the profits, Mr. Asano said that the regular profits would probably amount to 5,200,000 yen, which is 2,000,000 yen more than that obtained during the previous term.

Besides this, Mr. Asano said, the T. K. K. will receive 1,400,000 yen for the Soyo Maru, which has been sold to a British firm. About 1,000,000 yen will be also acquired for a new steamer which has been sold to a certain shipping firm recently. The T. K. K. is now building several ships at the Asano Shipbuilding Company and other dockyards to use them on its trans-Pacific service. Owing to the high prices now quoted for new steamers, a contract has been signed by the T. K. K. to sell one of them to a certain shipping firm. The money thus obtained will be turned over to profit.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, July 5.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were: Consols 2 1/2 for account. 155 Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.18 T. T. on London at New York G. 4.47 1/2 Bar Silver (Spot) 39 1/2 Bank of England Rate of Discount 5% Market rate of Discount 4 1/2 Cotton: Egyptian P.G.F. 28.60d Cotton: M. G. Fine Seaide 15.90d Cotton: Mid American Spot 19.25d Plantation Rubber July 2s. 6 1/2d. Paid. 137 Bales Deliveries China Silk 81 Bales Deliveries Japan Silk 103 Bales Tons of Tea Market: Quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

HOPE TO RECOVER
LOST MATCH TRADEManufacturers And Govern-
ment Decide On Standardisa-
tion For Export Trade

The standardisation of Japan's matches for export is now one of the biggest questions for export merchants, for overseas the reputation of Japanese matches has been much injured lately on account of the inferior quality, the imperfect packing, and the irregularity of sizes. That the standardisation of the goods is imperative is pointed out by many persons who have been in trade with British India, where once Japanese matches were widely used but now the volume of sale is falling off rapidly.

This question was discussed by the representatives of leading manufacturers of matches at a big conference in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Practically every part of the country where the line of business is conducted was represented at the meeting, including Mr. J. Komori, president of the Japanese Yellow Phosphorus Match Manufacturers' Association; Mr. B. Takikawa, president of the Japanese Safety Match Manufacturers' Association, and other prominent persons in the line of business.

Mr. Oka, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, detailed the motive which has actuated the Government to urge the match manufacturers to take this measure for the preservation of the trade as laboriously built up in the face of severe competition from foreign manufacturers. He recommended a definite scheme for the standardisation of matches.

The official scheme was adopted by the conference with a slight modification. Although the particulars of the plan were not published it is understood that the trade as laboriously built up in the face of severe competition from foreign manufacturers will be maintained by the Government and the manufacturers' representatives.

However, a number of manufacturers do not belong to the associations and their manufacturers cannot be examined by the federation. It is planned that the turn-overs of those people will be condition by the prefectural officers where the producers live, according to the standard established by the federation.

Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma	30,000	29,500
Amherst	8,150	8,200
Anglo-Java	70,000	65,000
Anglo-Dutch	33,800	32,000
Ayer Tawah	27,800	29,050
Batu Anam	19,447	20,000
Bukit Toh Alang	15,020	15,980
Chempedak	9,326	11,423
Chemor	16,560	18,711
Cheng	13,325	14,993
Consolidated	38,709	43,614
Domination	38,825	42,592
Gula Kalumpung	114,060	110,316
Shipped to London	150,472	97,456
Cocconuts	254,000	285,000
Rainfall (inches)	3 1/2	1
Pengaduan	12,437	12,751
Rapah	10,000	12,000
Samagaga	—	16,000
Semambu	12,288	12,863
See Kee	6,528	8,475
Sengawang	25,717	30,145
Shanghai-Kiebang	11,154	12,373
Shanghai-Kelantan	10,880	12,000
Shanghai-Seremban	10,111	11,000
Shanghai-Pahang	17,042	14,319
Shanghai-Sumatra	45,560	55,510
Sua Manggis	17,400	20,000
Sungai	7,157	8,157
Sungai Duri	17,562	17,460
Tapias	—	—
Tekah Merah	26,000	—
Tebang	70,000	69,000
Ulobri	5,416	5,839
Zilangbe	57,700	47,500

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly Cotton Market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The cotton market during the week under review has been quite steady, and while a small business is reported, prices remain unchanged.

In spite of the change in the Government at Peking, market does not show any signs of weakness, which is attributable to the fact of stocks being rather small and held by strong hands. While business will no doubt suffer pending the adjustment of the political troubles, we are, however, of opinion that the cotton market cannot decline much and would favor buying on every break. Tons of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 28.60
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 16.10
Price of Mid-American 19.45
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 19.45
Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American October 25.41
Tone of market, Firm.
Indian Market:—
Aug.-Sept. shipments \$7.
Broach 85
Hingnagar 85
Yokel 80 1/2
Nagore 84
P. Bengal 71
Market Dull.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

As regards freights to Europe, the position remains unchanged, and we have nothing to add to our last report as the Government control of shipping effectively precludes any mercantile activity, and there is consequently nothing to write about.

Via Pacific.—Freights continue strong across the Pacific and the advance anticipated in our last Gold \$50.00 per ton for general cargo has duly come about and takes effect from the 1st inst.

Coastwise.—Trade in our Northern market has been fairly active during the period under review and exports from River Ports were just beginning to revive but the "coup d'etat" which has just taken place at Peking by which a Manchou Emperor has again been placed on the Dragon Throne is bound to have an adverse effect on the Coasting trade and has already made itself felt in banking business, at this early stage of the proceedings, however, it is impossible to foresee what may happen during the next few days.

For London etc.—The s.s. Mishima Maru will sail for London on the 8th inst., and the s.s. Suwa Maru for Liverpool on the 22nd.

Coast Rates

South Japan

Coal Ports to Shanghai Y 7.40 done

Hollu \$16.00 fixed

Hongkong Y 13.25 fixed

Singapore Y 20.00 nom.

Hongkong to Hongkong \$10.00 fixed

Swatow \$10.50 fixed

Canton \$10.50 fixed

Wuhu, Chinkiang to Canton 77 cands. liner terms.

Wuhu to Swatow 75 cands. liner terms.

Saigon to Hongkong rice \$0.90 per picul offering

Bangkok to Hongkong \$12.50/1.10 liner terms.

Newchwang to Canton nothing doing

Newchwang to Amoy \$1.20 nom.

Daluy to Canton nothing doing

Japan Coal.—Our local market has been very quiet during the past fortnight and the recent political disturbance in Peking will not improve matters, in fact, it has already affected the money market and business is consequently at a standstill for the moment and will probably continue so until the political atmosphere clears up.

In Japan there is a considerable scarcity of coal in Hokkaido and the shortage, amounting to about 150,000 tons, required during the balance of this year for railway and industrial purposes, will have to be made up by shipments from Kinsu— the market there has consequently become very excited for the better class coals whereas the stocks of common coals at shipping ports are comparatively large it does not pay to export them at the existing high rates of freight.

A. A. Prosser of "High Freight"—the highest rate yet reported for "time charter" for Japan Coasting trade has just been done at Yen 27.00 per ton dead weight capacity per month.

Fushun Coal.—Supplies are getting easier.

Kaiping Coal.—Very little change has taken place since last writing.

Freights continue to rise which naturally influences the coal market, consequently higher prices will have to be paid by likely purchasers to cover the increased cost of transportation.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—

Kishima Lump 14.00

Kishima Dust 9.50 No Stock

Mike Lump Contracted for

Mike Small " "

Mike Dust 12.00 "

Shakano 11.00 "

Arate Lump 10.50 "

Shimoyamada 10.00 "

Shin-Shakano 10.00 "

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump 12.00 "

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump 11.00 "

Kaiping Coal:—

Navy Lump Tls. 12.50

Loco Lump " 11.00

Linsai Lump " 8.50

Washed Nuts " 10.25

Washed Slack " 9.00

No. 5 Dust " 8.75

No. 1 Slack " 8.25

No. 2 Dust " 8.25

Manchurian Coal:—

Fu-Shun Unscreened none for sale

Fu-Shun ex godown Tls. 10.00

Fu-Shun Lump no stock

Coal arrivals during the fortnight from June 19 to July 2 totaled 55,467 tons.

ASTOR HOUSE, HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Branches: Amritsar, Delhi, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

Branches:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office:

BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur:

Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETRE, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, (Chairman).
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
W. L. Pattinson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama, Iloilo.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000
Kope. 11a.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: Peking

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.
Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Shanghai, Chongchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen O-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)
Authorized Capital \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
President, Andre Barthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.
BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 24,000,000
Reserve Fund " 21,500,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshun, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo, Hongkong, New York, Honolulu, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Klaukang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(DUTCH TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 50,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 9,925,431 (about £927,130)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agency in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Pandjiong, Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Bon-Tingai, Djember, Penang, Regal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 3,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital £1,371,500

Reserve Fund £4 120,000
Investment reserve fund... £3 20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office: No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 582,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Cebu, (Kanton), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of JUKONG Road and North Szechuen Road (150 yard from Range Road)
Two Performances Nightly
7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT

The 15th and Final Episode of the SERIAL MASTER PLOT
"The Mysteries of Myra"
entitled:—
"THE THOUGHT MONSTER"

Don't Miss the end of this wonderful picture, it is of great interest as well as amusing.
Showing Tonight
The Sensational and thrilling story in 3 parts

"Won in the Clouds"

Being one of the best film every shown in Shanghai
Showing also the screaming comedies:—
"BOMBS AND BANGS"
"THERE IS MUSIC IN THE HAIR"

Admission Prices:—
Stall 20 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents.
Box seat 70 cents.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luohong left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Fengtien left Poochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dalny on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Toehsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Talsun left Poochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Singan is expected to arrive here from Eching today.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

Good-Bye Nights! Good-Bye Nights!

Last two performances of the

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

By special request J. R. Willadsen

will present the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN

"THE OUTCAST"

And by General Demand the LAST and GOOD-BYE performance of

"Fair And Warmer"

TOMORROW NIGHT

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for July 6th, 7th and 8th

TONIGHT

"TWAS BUT A DREAM"

Drama by M. Delons.

IN TWO PARTS

"THE LUCKY HUMP"

A Two-Part Comedy, by M. Prince.

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Change of Programme

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"Putting the Pig in the Slowdown"

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"The Two Beasts"

IN THREE PARTS

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With Fast-Passing Scenes of Life

Latest events on the

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 6	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	Alexander
20	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	..	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
21	10.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 6	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	B. V. F.
7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 8	11.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	Singapore & Bangkok	Falstria	Sw.	E. A. Co.
22	11.00	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
7	3.00	Wanchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Ningpo	Canada maru	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 6	4.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	4.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Simbirsk	Rus.	B. V. F.
6	4.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Simbirsk	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.
7	3.00	Chafsoo & Tientsin	Kwangchi	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
6	4.00	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 5	Ningpo	Kiangtse	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CLTW
5	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CLTW
5	Wanchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CLTW
5	Hongkong	Swan	1127	J.M. & Co.	SHW	CLTW
5	Hankow	Swan	1127	J.M. & Co.	SHW	CLTW
5	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	CLTW
5	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	CLTW
5	Swatow	Singao	2412	Br.	B. & S.	CLTW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 5	Hankow etc.	Kiangtse	3012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	Hankow etc.	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
5	Hankow etc.	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	Hankow etc.	Swan	1127	J.M. & Co.	SHW
5	Hankow etc.	Swan	1127	J.M. & Co.	SHW
5	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	Hankow etc.	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
5	Swatow	Singao	2412	Br.	B. & S.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co. HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on July 7, at 4 p.m.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsiao Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co. SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Singan, Capt. M. McDonald, will leave on Sunday, July 8, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s steamer Shikang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 12, at daylight. For Freight or

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Persia Maru, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on July 6. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom jetty at 5 p.m. on Friday, July 6. For Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agents.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Hawai Maru, Captain J. Kanoo, will be despatched from on July 17, at daylight. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takahata, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Finkelstein, will leave on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangkwan Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Talee Maru Capt. G. Salda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. MacKenzie, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping July 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 10, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Wednesday, July 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shundien Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 12 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DALNY and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung Wharf on July 15, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, and 4047.

TSINGTAO & TIENTSIN.—The str. Taiichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on July 21 at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are fitted with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Pootung Road.

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Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI Tel. Nos. 4009, 4104.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
P&O	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeters
P&O	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
Y&P	Apr. 19	Cruise	Quincy	Am g-b.	250	4	55	Lewis
P&O	Apr. 14	Cruise	Sanat	Am g-b.	243	4	53	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	379	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being disarmed.

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"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	July 30	"
"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	Aug. 13	"

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(For Liverpool.)

	Tons	
MISHIMA MARU	14,000	July 8
SUWA MARU	21,000	July 22
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Aug. 5

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 6
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Aug. 28, 1917
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.		(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 3
CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 7
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	July 10
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	July 14
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	July 17
KOBE TO SEATTLE.			
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	July 13
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 12
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	July 19
FOR JAPAN.			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000		July 18
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	July 21
FOR HONGKONG.			
INABA MARU	12,500		July 4

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917

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INDIA'S COURSE IN WAR

DEFENDED BY HARDINGE

Former Viceroy Says Mesopotamia Report Doesn't Recognise Dependency's Problem

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 3.—In the House of Lords today Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India in 1910-16, expressed the opinion that the Mesopotamia Commission had given insufficient prominence to the unexampled effort India made at the outset of the war and the generosity of her contributions of every kind, which necessarily hampered her operations elsewhere.

The report inadequately weighed the risks and preoccupation on the Indian Government in 1914 and 1915 in connection with internal and frontier affairs.

India's military expenditure before the war exceeded the maximum fixed and increased during the time of war beyond a point which his financial advisers considered safe.

The Government of India was strongly opposed to the advance on Baghdad without reinforcements but the maintenance of their veto would not have been justifiable in view of its obvious political advantages and the expediency of capturing Baghdad and also in view of the strong pressure from Home and the unanimity of military opinion in favor of the advance.

The inadequacy of the river-transport was only revealed when it was too late to make it good, although everything possible was done to remedy it. The local military authority had not raised this as an objection to the advance.

Regarding the breakdown of the medical service, which had caused him the greatest pain and sorrow, he confessed that he had been completely deceived by misleading reports from the front but the moment he knew the truth he made every effort to remedy the deficiencies.

Lord Curzon said that the House had listened to Lord Hardinge's statement with the respect due to his character and position. He asked the House not to proceed further with the matter today in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses in the course of a week. The House of Lords agreed.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that he intended to bring the conduct of Major Carter, who exposed the medical defects in Mesopotamia, to the notice of the Government of India, with a view to his receiving suitable recognition. (Cheers.)

The Daily Telegraph says that it refrains from criticising Lord Hardinge for forestalling the general debate on the Mesopotamia Commission because no moment could be too soon for insisting on the magnitude of India's contribution to the war. It points out that Lord Hardinge was silent on one matter which general common-sense has seized upon as the most deplorably weak and unbusiness-like of all the administrative failures with which the Commissioners dealt, namely, the practice of governing the Indian Empire to suit nothing of conducting a military effort of unparalleled magnitude from a hilltop of the Himalayas. It says that a thorough reform of the higher command of the administration in India, which is a proved and pressing necessity, should in the first place include the removal of this strange institution. The Morning Post remarks that it is a pity Lord Hardinge has not resigned, for he has been condemned by an impartial tribunal and his position in these circumstances cannot add to the strength of the Foreign Office.

Music For Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given to-day, programs as follows:—

(a) In the Hongkong Recreation Ground at 5.30 p.m.

1. March—"Happy Days in Dixie".....Mills

2. Overture—"Crown Diamonds".....Auber

3. Waltz—"Foreador".....Royle

4. Selection—"The Sunshine Girl".....Rubens

5. Song—"Venetian Love Song".....Nevin

6. Selection—"The Pink Lady".....Caryl

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1. March—"Le Fringant".....Parea

2. Overture—"Masaniello".....Auber

3. Waltz—"Nights of Gladness".....Ancliffe

4. Selection—"La Fille du Madame Angot".....Lecocq

5. (a) Song—"Rosamond".....Forster

(b) Two Step—"Monstruck".....Monckton

6. Waltz—"La Valse d'Amour".....Cremieux

7. Caprice—"The Whistler and his Dog".....Pryor

8. Selection—"The Troubadour".....Verdi

A. DE KATERS, Conductor-in-charge.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 3.—A torpedo-boat destroyer while conveying a merchant ship on June 28 was sunk in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine of the crew are missing.

Son of Millionaire Packers Train To Become Officers



MICHAEL CUDAHY EDMORIS LOUIS SWIFT MARCUDAHY

Many of the sons of Chicago's most prominent business men are among the several thousand students at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., graduates of which camp will be commissioned to command the new conscript armies. In the accompanying pictures are shown four of the sons of wealthy packers. They are Michael Cudahy, E. A. Cudahy, Ed. Morris and Louis Swift.

15 Large British Ships Sunk in Last Week

Five Under 1,600 Tons Lost And 16 Unsuccessfully Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—The Admiralty announces that last week the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,745 and the number sailing 2,846.

Sunk during the same period were 15 vessels over 1,600 tons and five under 1,600 tons. The fishing vessels sunk numbered 11, while the merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked were 16.

Rome, July 4.—During the week ending July 1, 610 merchantmen arrived and 540 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer, eight small sailing vessels and four fishing-boats were sunk during the same period.

Rothman Deported By British Court

Former Gov't. Employee Implicated in Passport Case Ordered To Singapore

Joseph Rothman, who was an employee in the British intelligence service and whose activities were brought into the limelight during the Ettinger passport case recently heard in the Mixed Court, was ordered deported to Singapore by the British Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, told the Court that he had received a certificate from the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking, stating that there were grounds for belief that the accused, a naturalised British subject, had acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and that it was deemed expedient to deport him.

Rothman, when asked if he had anything to say, proclaimed innocence and asked for 24 hours in which to settle his affairs. This was denied.

Mr. Mossop applied for an order for Rothman to pay his own expenses to Singapore, he having admitted possession of \$2,000 in cash. The Court held that it could not entertain the application unless the facts were set forth.

Political Amnesty Granted In Austria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 3.—The Emperor Karl of Austria has granted an amnesty to all political offenders.

Committee Meets Today To Plan Military Drill

Will Take Up Question Of American Census In This District

The committee appointed by Consul-General Sammons to take up the matter of providing military drill for Americans desiring it will meet this afternoon at 5.30 in the United States Consular Court rooms.

Plans for the compilation of a census of all able bodied Americans in the consular district are to be discussed and means considered for financing the formation of a reserve corps.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on July 3, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 14-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 12-14

Mandarin " 20-30

Mackerel " 14-16

Prometret " 14-16

Salmon " 16-20

Small " 20-35

Soles " 14-16

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Duck each none

Eggs per doz. 14-16

Fowl per lb. 20-25

Geese each 60-100

Hare " none

Partridge " none

Pheasant " none

Pigeons " 15-18

Plover " none

Quail " none

Snake " none

Turkey per lb. 35-40

Teal each 6-8

Wild Duck " none

Wild Geese " none

Woodcock " none

Wild Pigeons " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. 30-35

Apricots " 8-10

Bananas " 7-8

Cherries " none

Cocoanuts each 15-18

Chestnuts per lb. none

Figs per doz. none

Grapes per lb. none

Lemons each 7-8

Lichees per lb. 15-20

Mangoes each none

Mangosteens per doz. none

Melons each none

Oranges per lb. 18-20

Peaches each 6-8

Perseimmons " none

Peeboes per lb. 8-10

Plums " 6-8

Pumeloos each 15-20

Pineapples " 8-10

Pears per lb. 10-12

Strawberries " none

Walnuts " 10-12

Vegetables

Artichokes each 12-14

Asparagus per doz. 15-20

Bamboo Shoots per lb. 8-10

Broad Beans " none

Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	"	12-15
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	\$1.40-1.60
Pumpkins	per bunch	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	none

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lb. \$5.50

Flour Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.60

Rice per 200lb. \$7.40

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20

Chinese dairies " 17

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

WASTE OF WATER

During the last few days there has been an abnormal increase in the consumption of water, and it is apparent that this increase is largely due to waste.

It is therefore necessary to ask for the co-operation of consumers in preventing misuse of water; householders are earnestly requested to supervise their servants in this respect, and to give the Company any information as to wastage, etc., wherever noticed.

During the present month any leaking tap reported to the Company will be repaired free of charge.

By Order of the Board:—

ARTHUR P. WOOD,

Engineer-in-Chief & Secretary.

14275

Our guarantee ensures the quality of all our goods

We supply only the Highest-Class American and British Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Etc. at Most Moderate Prices.

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Special Notice

of the
Government Institute of Technology
(Formerly Nanyang College)
40 Slocowet Road, Shanghai

The undersigned begs to notify the public that a certain foreign lady has been swindled by a young Chinese who claims to be a graduate of this Institute but whom we have found to be an impostor, and that those who may have dealings with our College in the future are earnestly requested to call on the proper authorities of this Institution and make arrangements with them directly.

(Signed) Tang Wen Tche,
President.

14362

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Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

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When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White,

Think of

The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25
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Chungking, West China

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Kadourie, R. E. Secretary, F. B. Walker.

14270

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.
UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 34b Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

Yuen Woo Tai & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Tel. No. North 3127.

C-217/218 Corner of Woosung and

Quinsan Roads, Hongkew.

BAKERS, TOBACCONISTS,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PROVISION
SUPPLIERS.

Order Books will be sent on application.

Prices moderate.

14158

New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

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ANTIMONY; REGULUS.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

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RING UP **3809**

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PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

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JUST ARRIVED MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

NOTICE

During the absence of Mr. J. S. Dolan, Mr. G. R. Henkel will be in charge and sign the firm as manager.

CHINA & JAVA EXPORT CO.
J. S. DOLAN, Manager.
Shanghai, July 3rd, 1917.

14372

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2450.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.
THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master or Mistress in the Public School for Chinese on the following terms:—

For an Assistant Master, Pay Tls. 300 per mensem. For an Assistant Mistress, Pay Tls. 165 per mensem. Candidates should possess a certificate from the British Board of Education showing that he or she has been professionally trained for not less than two years in a recognised training college for teachers, and should be able to teach mathematics, drawing and vocal music.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 28, 1917.

14337

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

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This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

NOTICE

Those who love to enjoy a good after-dinner smoke, should give us a call. We have just received a fresh supply of the following Real Havana Cigars as manufactured by the popular cigar-makers, Henry Clay and Bock and Co., Ltd., Havana.

"H. de Cabanas"

Imperial	in boxes of 25	\$18.00
Coquetas	"	\$10.00
Puritans	"	\$ 7.00
Conchas de Regalo	"	\$ 6.50

Book your orders at once, as since unpacking the above a few days ago, our supply, which is only a small one, has been reduced considerably.

143005

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

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14383 J.9.

WESTERN DISTRICT: to let furnished flat of two rooms with bathroom. Also one bedroom with bathroom, suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

14369 J.10.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, suitable for married couples or bachelors, with board, in quiet British house. Terms moderate. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.

14361 J.5.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, one large house at 162A Bubbling Well Road; tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas, also furniture, piano, etc.

14381 J.11.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14350

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

14377 J.6.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: A typewriter in first class condition. Apply to Box No. 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

14373 J.6.

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D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,500 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,200, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,300, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,550, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

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A discount of 10% will be given to all orders of one case (each case contains ten traps) or over.

All repairing except broken springs done gratis

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